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Retirement Income

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Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

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The April Review

Once upon a time, pensions were pretty simple to understand. Once you had worked for your company until their specified retirement age, they arranged for you to get a regular payment until you reached the end of your allotted years on earth. (Retirement income was always a more complicated issue: relatively few got company pensions at all, those pensions varied widely in generosity, and indexing was something librarians did.)

Allan P. Blostin's report shows how much more complex the issue of retirement income benefits has become. In addition to the well-documented fact that retirement incomes are now far more likely to be from solely a defined contribution plan than from a traditional defined-benefit pension, the nature of the payout in defined benefit plans is changing. In 1997, less than one-fourth of participants in a defined benefit plan had a lump-sum option. In 2000, nearly half of workers with defined benefit plans had such a choice.

Jeff Chapman and Jared Bernstein outline the surprisingly small impact the growing share of the population that is foreign born has had on the rate of poverty. Chapman and Bernstein point out that in the race between the share effect of the increasing numbers of immigrants (immigrants, on average, are somewhat more likely to be poor) and the effect of their substantial income growth (again on average), there was something of a photo finish in favor of the income effect, at least on average for the Nation as a whole.

Umar Faruqui and several co-authors have updated us on the evolution of the productivity gap between the business sectors of Canada and the United States. In both economies, productivity began to pick up its pace of growth in the mid-1990s, and in both cases, according to this report, the gains reflected additional growth in productivity in services industries. However, productivity growth in Canada has remained slower than in the United States.

Fewer work stoppages in 2002

During 2002, 46,000 workers were idled due to major work stoppages. This was a historic low for the series, which dates back to 1947. One work stoppage, beginning in 2002, accounted for 20 percent of all workers idled. This stoppage was between the Pacific Maritime Association and the International Longshore and Warehouse Union, with 10,500 workers idled.

There were 19 major work stoppages that began in 2002. None of the remaining stoppages idled 5,000 or more workers. Of the major work stoppages beginning in 2002, the largest number (five) occurred in the manufacturing sector, followed by the construction sector (three) and the transportation and warehousing sector (three). In State and local government, two stoppages were in education services and one was in public administration. See news release USDL 03–100, "Major Work Stoppages in 2002," for more information. Major work stoppages are defined as strikes or lockouts that idle 1,000 or more workers and last at least one shift.

Time lost to injuries in 2001

Truckdrivers suffered more injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 than workers in any other occupation. Truckdrivers experienced 129,100 work-related injuries and illnesses that required recuperation away from work beyond the day of the incident. Nursing aides and orderlies suffered the second highest number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving time away from work at 71,000, followed by nonconstruction laborers at 68,900 and construction laborers at 44,100.

Floors and other surfaces, worker motion or position, containers, and parts and materials were the sources of 57.4 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving time away from work in 2001. Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces accounted for 17.2 percent of lost-worktime injuries and illnesses, and worker motion or position accounted for 16.0 percent. Containers were the source of 13.6 percent of the injuries and illnesses resulting in time away from work and parts and materials accounted for 10.6 percent.

Added value from associate degree

Compared with workers whose highest level of educational attainment was a high school diploma, workers with an associate degree averaged an extra $128 a week in 2001. People with associate degrees also are more likely to find jobs: the unemployment rate in 2001 was less than 3 percent for associate degree holders, compared with more than 4 percent for high school graduates. And, according to several academic studies, advantages in the job market might be even greater for those just starting their careers and for those who work in a career related to their degree.

An associate degree is a college degree awarded after the completion of about 20 classes. It either prepares students for a career following graduation or allows them to transfer into a bachelor's degree program. Associate degrees are available from public community colleges, private 2-year colleges, for-profit technical institutes, and many 4-year colleges and universities. More information can be found in "Associate degree: Two years to a career or a jump start to a bachelor's degree," in Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Winter 2002–03. □

Distribution of retirement income benefits

Lump sums have become more popular as an alternative to annuity payments in defined benefit retirement plans and remain the prevalent distribution option in defined contribution plans

Allan P. Blostin

Benefits under the two kinds of retirement plans offered by U.S. private industry—defined benefit and defined contribution plans—may be distributed to an individual in a variety of ways. Quite often, the individual will have a choice of payment options at retirement. According to a 2000 BLS survey of employee benefits in private industry,[1] virtually all employees under defined benefit plans had a joint and survivor annuity available at retirement, a feature that provides a portion of the retiree's annuity to the spouse after the retiree dies.[2] (See table 1.) Approximately three-fourths of the participants with such a benefit were given a choice of various options; for example, 50 percent, 67 percent, or 100 percent of the retiree's benefit could be provided to the spouse. Although traditionally, defined benefit plans have paid out benefits to the employee and spouse in the form of an annuity, more and more plans in recent years have been offering some type of lump-sum benefit as a payment option. The survey indicated that 44 percent of all workers in defined benefit plans were offered some type of lump-sum benefit option.

Defined contribution plans come in several varieties, and, as with defined benefit plans, their benefits may be distributed in a number of ways. The most prevalent type of defined contribution plan is the savings and thrift plan, followed by the profit-sharing plan and money purchase plan.[3] In 1978, section 401(k) was added to the Internal Revenue Code, allowing employees to make pretax contributions into an employer-sponsored defined contribution plan through salary reduction agreements. These types of arrangements are called 401(k) plans.[4] Virtually all savings and thrift plans include a 401(k) feature; certain other types of defined contribution plans may include such a feature as well.

Regardless of the type of defined contribution plan, the payment options at retirement are similar. Most data in this article are based on savings and thrift plans, primarily because of their prevalence. Lump-sum payment, by far the most widespread method of distribution of retirement income, was provided as an option to 87 percent of all participants in savings and thrift plans. (See table 2.) Installments paid out over a specified period were available to 54 percent of participants, while 34 percent had an annuity option.

Defined benefit plans

Under a defined benefit plan, the employer guarantees the employee's future benefit on the basis of a predetermined formula, usually tied to the employee's earnings. Traditionally, there have been three types of defined benefit formulas. A *final-pay formula*, the most prevalent type, is based on a percentage of the average earnings of an individual during a given number of years at the end of the work career, the period when the individual's earnings are typically highest. For example, a plan may pay 1.5 percent of the in-

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Table 1. Percent of all employees offered and participating in defined benefit plans, by choice of payment options provided, private industry, National Compensation Survey, 2000

Option	Offered		Participating	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	100	22,349,000	100	20,613,000
With joint and survivor annuity option	96	21,347,000	95	19,612,000
With choice of joint and survivor percentages	77	17,240,000	76	15,672,000
With lump-sum option	42	9,430,000	41	8,532,000
Without lump-sum option	35	7,809,000	35	7,140,000
No choice of joint and survivor percentages	18	3,912,000	18	3,753,000
With lump-sum option	2	462,000	2	444,000
Without lump-sum option	15	3,450,000	16	3,308,000
Choice of joint and survivor percentages not determinable	1	196,000	1	187,000
Distribution options not determinable[1]	4	1,001,000	5	1,001,000
Total with lump-sum option available[2]	44	9,921,000	44	8,997,000

[1] Includes cases in which the joint and survivor annuity data alone were unknown, cases in which the lump-sum data were unknown, and cases in which both the joint and survivor annuity and the lump-sum data were unknown.

[2] Total with lump-sum option also included in other rows of the table.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 2. Percent of all employees participating in various types of defined contribution plans, by choice of payment options provided, private industry, National Compensation Survey, 2000

Option	All defined contribution plans		401(k) plans		Savings and thrift plans		Profit-sharing plans	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	100	45,091,000	100	32,104,000	100	28,597,000	100	8,364,000
With lump-sum option	83	37,320,000	88	28,397,000	87	25,010,000	83	6,928,000
No other option	30	13,466,000	28	9,078,000	29	8,371,000	36	3,029,000
With annuity option	5	2,087,000	6	1,829,000	4	1,248,000	7	586,000
With installment option	21	9,252,000	23	7,533,000	25	7,254,000	14	1,145,000
With annuity and installment option	28	12,515,000	31	9,956,000	28	8,136,000	26	2,167,000
With annuity and installment option	(1)	142,000	(1)	128,000	(1)	113,000	–	–
Annuity only	1	339,000	1	339,000	1	339,000	–	–
Other distribution options[2]	20	9,191,000	22	7,089,000	23	6,604,000	14	1,130,000
Distribution options not determinable	12	5,418,000	10	3,241,000	11	3,135,000	17	1,436,000
Total with annuity option available[3]	33	15,083,000	38	12,252,000	34	9,836,000	33	2,754,000
Total with installment option available[3]	49	21,909,000	55	17,617,000	54	15,503,000	40	3,313,000

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

[2] Other options, such as a rollover into an individual retirement account, were not tabulated separately.

[3] Total with annuity and installment option also included in other rows of the table.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash indicates no employees.

dividual's average earnings during the highest 5 of the last 10 years of service, multiplied by each year of service. A *career-average-pay* formula is based on the individual's earnings over his or her entire career. Such a formula might be stated, for example, as 2.0 percent of the individual's earnings for each year worked. The third and final type of traditional formula provides a flat dollar amount for each year worked—such as $30 per month—times the number of years of service.

In recent years, a new type of defined benefit plan has become more prominent. A *cash balance plan* credits a dollar amount into a hypothetical employee account, usually on the basis of a percentage of the participant's earnings. Each year, the value of the account is credited with an interest rate specified by the plan. While similar to a defined contribution plan in many respects, a cash balance plan is considered a defined benefit plan, because it guarantees future benefits. Both traditional defined benefit plans and cash balance plans have various methods for distributing benefits at retirement.[5]

Defined benefit plans must make an annuity available to retirees. An *annuity* provides monthly or annual payments for a specified number of years or for life. For married employees, the plan must offer a survivor annuity, which guarantees continued benefits to a spouse should the retiree die. The most prevalent survivor annuity is the joint and survivor annuity. To pay for this option, the employee's benefit is reduced. For example, a joint and survivor option of 50 percent might require a 10-percent reduction in the employee's benefit at the time of retirement. Thus, the employee's benefit at retirement would be 90 percent of the accrued benefit, and the surviving spouse would receive 50 percent of that benefit. Under the joint and survivor annuity, the normal form of payment is to provide the surviving spouse a monthly income of at least 50 percent of the employee's vested benefit at the time of his or her death. A benefit is *vested* once the employee works for a specified number of years. After satisfying the vesting requirement, the employee is entitled to a nonforfeitable right to a pension, even if he or she leaves the company prior to retirement. The joint and survivor annuity is frequently offered under a 50-percent, 67-percent, or 100-percent option: the higher the percentage provided to the surviving spouse, the more the employee's benefit is reduced at retirement.

In addition to offering the standard 50-percent joint and survivor annuity, many plans give the employee a choice of several other types of annuity. Under a *single-life-only* option, the employee will be the sole recipient of a monthly pension benefit for the duration of his or her life. Payments cease upon the employee's death. In accordance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), this option—along with any other—can be selected only if the employee and the spouse decline the joint and survivor annuity in writing.

Traditional defined benefit plans also offer a *period-certain* option—sometimes called a *period-certain and continuous option*—which is similar to a single-life annuity in that it guarantees the employee a monthly benefit for life. The difference is that, for a specified period after the employee retires, the period-certain option provides a benefit to the beneficiary if the employee dies. The benefit is the same amount the employee began receiving at retirement. The specified period is commonly 5, 10, or 15 years. After the designated period ends, the employee receives benefits until his or her death; no further benefits go to the beneficiary.

Another type of annuity paid at retirement is the *level-income* option. Under this method of distribution, if the participant retires before being eligible for Social Security (generally at age 62), a larger payment will be made until that time; benefits are reduced once the employee starts receiving Social Security payments.

In addition to offering the aforesaid types of annuity at retirement, traditional defined benefit plans may provide the option of lump-sum benefits. Under this option, the present value of the participant's benefit is converted into a lump-sum amount and paid out in a single cash payment. The present value represents the total amount that must be invested to pay a series of future payments.[6] Once the lump-sum amount is paid, no additional payments are made to the employee, or to the beneficiary upon the employee's death. Under present law, the defined benefit plan may make a lump-sum payment of $5,000 or less without obtaining approval from the participant or the surviving spouse.[7] When the plan allows a lump-sum benefit of more than $5,000, the employee must be given the option to select it. In 2000, lump-sum payment options were offered to 35 percent of all employees in traditional defined benefit plans. (See table 3.)

Table 3. Percent of all employees participating in traditional defined benefit and cash balance plans, by choice of payment options provided, private industry, National Compensation Survey, 2000

Option	Traditional plans		Cash balance plans	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	100	15,823,000	100	4,790,000
With joint and survivor annuity option	94	14,822,000	100	4,790,000
With choice of joint and survivor percentages	71	11,163,000	94	4,509,000
With lump-sum option	34	5,420,000	65	3,113,000
Without lump-sum option	36	5,744,000	29	1,396,000
No choice of joint and survivor percentages	22	3,491,000	5	261,000
With lump-sum option	1	183,000	5	261,000
Without lump-sum option	21	3,308,000	–	–
Choice of joint and survivor percentages not determinable	1	167,000	(1)	20,000
Distribution options not determinable[2]	6	1,001,000	–	–
Total with lump-sum option available[3]	35	5,603,000	71	3,394,000

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

[2] Includes cases in which the joint and survivor annuity data were unknown, the lump-sum data were unknown, and both the joint and survivor annuity and the lump-sum data were unknown.

[3] Total with lump-sum option also included in other rows of the table.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash indicates no employees.

Table 4. Percent of full-time employees participating in defined benefit plans, by choice of payment options provided, private industry, National Compensation Survey, 2000

Option	All plans	Traditional plans	Cash balance plans
Total	100	100	100
With joint and survivor annuity option	95	94	100
With choice of joint and survivor percentages	76	70	94
With lump-sum option	41	33	64
Without lump-sum option	35	37	30
No choice of joint and survivor percentages	18	22	6
With lump-sum option	2	1	6
Without lump-sum option	16	21	–
Choice of joint and survivor percentages not determinable	1	1	(1)
Distribution options not determinable[2]	5	6	–
Total with lump-sum option available[3]	43	34	70

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

[2] Includes cases in which the joint and survivor annuity data were unknown, the lump-sum data were unknown, and both the joint and survivor annuity and the lump-sum data were unknown.

[3] Total with lump-sum option also included in other rows of the table.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash indicates no employees.

Cash balance plans have become more prominent in recent years. In 2000, 23 percent of full-time participants in defined benefit plans were covered by a cash balance plan, a significant increase over the 6 percent recorded in the 1997 survey of private establishments with 100 or more workers.[8] As mentioned earlier, a cash balance plan credits a dollar amount into a hypothetical employee account, usually based on a percentage of the participant's earnings. The balance in each employee's account is designed to be equal to the present value of future annuity payments. Cash balance plans generally offer their participants the option of selecting an annuity or a lump-sum payment from their account at the time of retirement or termination of employment. The calculation of the annuity amount is the inverse of the calculation of the lump-sum amount in the traditional defined benefit plan. That is, the cash balance is the present value of the account and is converted into a series of future payments based on investment assumptions.

Having a lump-sum payment as an option in most plans is one of the major differences between a cash balance plan and a traditional defined benefit plan. The 2000 survey indicated that 43 percent of full-time participants in defined benefit plans had the option of receiving a lump sum as a method of payment; in 1997, 23 percent of the participants were given a lump-sum option. The increase is attributable largely to a sharp rise in the number of cash balance plans over the 3-year period. Lump-sum payments were included as an option for 70 percent of full-time participants in cash balance plans; in contrast, 34 percent of those participating in a traditional defined benefit plan had a lump-sum option available. Cash balance plans also provide the same type of annuity payment options that traditional plans offer. (See table 4.)

Defined benefit distribution options

The following examples of defined benefit plan features illustrate some of the aforementioned distribution options available under this type of plan.

Straight-life and joint and survivor annuities. If the employee is single at retirement, he or she will receive a straight-life annuity. This form of payment provides a monthly benefit for the employee's lifetime. When the employee dies, payments stop. If the participant is married at retirement, a 50-percent joint and survivor annuity will be available. This form of payment provides a reduced monthly benefit to the employee for his or her lifetime, and, after the employee's death, the surviving spouse receives 50 percent of the employee's reduced monthly benefit for the remainder of the spouse's lifetime. Thus, the joint and survivor benefit is a reduced single life annuity that provides a benefit over two lifetimes instead of one. The amount of reduction in the employee's benefit depends on both his or her age and the spouse's age when benefits begin.

Joint and survivor annuity with different survivor options. The employee receives a reduced monthly benefit for life. After the employee dies, the surviving beneficiary receives 100 percent, 75 percent, 67 percent, or 50 percent of the reduced benefit, as elected. If the employee is single, he or she can name anyone as beneficiary. If the employee is married, the

spouse must agree in writing to any option other than a joint and survivor annuity with the spouse as beneficiary.

Level income. If the employee retires before being eligible for Social Security benefits, and this option is elected, larger payments will be made prior to the start of Social Security benefits and smaller payments after. In this way, the combined income from the plan and Social Security are about even throughout retirement. The adjustment can begin at age 62 or 65. This option can be elected as a straight-life annuity or as a joint and survivor annuity.

Lump sum. The current value of the benefit is converted into a lump-sum amount paid to the employee in a single cash payment. Once the employee receives the single payment, no further amounts are due to that person, or to the beneficiary upon the employee's death. If the present value of the employee's pension benefit is $5,000 or less, he or she may elect to receive the benefit as one lump-sum payment.

Period certain. This is a reduced annuity paid to the employee over his or her lifetime. If the employee dies during a specified period (the "period certain"), say, 10 years, monthly payments will continue to be made to the beneficiary for the remainder of the 10 years. No further payments are made to the beneficiary after 10 years. If the employee lives for more than 10 years, payments will be made until his or her death.

Lump-sum benefit under a cash balance plan. The employee can take the entire vested cash balance account at any time upon leaving the company. The plan, however, is governed by the Internal Revenue Service's regulations concerning retirement plans. There are tax consequences for taking the account balance earlier than the date of retirement.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans specify the amount of employer contributions that must be placed in individual employee accounts. As with defined benefit plans, contributions to the account are guaranteed, but not future benefits, which, in defined contribution plans, fluctuate on the basis of investment earnings. There are several types of defined contribution plans, all of which generally follow the same pattern of payment options at retirement.

Under defined contribution plans, the employee is likely to be offered more than one payment option at retirement. Lump-sum payments, where by there is an immediate distribution of the employee's account balance, are offered to nearly all defined contribution participants. The installment option is another method of payment at retirement. An installment option provides equal payments at set periods for a specified number of years. For example, installment payments may be made quarterly, monthly, or annually for a period of 5, 10, or 15 years. In addition, participants in defined contribution plans sometimes have the option of choosing an annuity as a method of payment. When an annuity is offered, it is usually similar to those offered in defined benefit plans. The employee's account balance is converted into an annuity amount in the same way that a cash balance plan is. Other forms of distribution at retirement include payments in company stock, rollovers of the taxable account balance to another employer plan or to an individual retirement account, and a combination of these two options. In one scenario, a plan might pay a percentage of the account balance in a lump sum and the remainder in installment payments.

Defined contribution distribution options

The following examples of defined contribution plan features illustrate some of the preceding distribution options that are available under this type of plan.

Lump-sum payment option. The employee receives a lump-sum payment equal to the value of the account. If the account is funded wholly or partially with life insurance or annuity contracts, the account balance will be equal to the surrender value of the contracts.

Installment option. The employee receives a benefit payable in equal monthly installments for a selected period (not longer than the so-called joint and life expectancy of the employee and spouse), but with no payments thereafter. Upon the death of the employee or the spouse, the survivor will continue to receive the unpaid installments for the balance of the period selected.

Life annuity option. The employee receives monthly payments for as long as he or she lives, but with no benefit payable upon death.

Joint and survivor annuity option. The employee and the beneficiary receive monthly payments. When either one dies, the survivor continues to receive 50 percent, 67 percent, or 100 percent of the monthly amount that had previously been paid to the employee and the beneficiary.

Contingent survivor annuity option. The employee receives monthly payments. When the employee dies, the spouse, as the contingent annuitant, continues to receive 50 percent, 67 percent, or 100 percent of the monthly amount that had been previously paid to the employee.

Life annuity with payments-certain option. The employee

receives monthly payments for as long as he or she lives. If the employee dies before receiving the number of monthly payments selected, the remainder continues to be paid to the beneficiary.

Four more options are as follows:

- Leave the account invested in the plan until age 70½.
- Receive the taxable account balance in the form of a direct rollover to an individual retirement account or another employer's tax-qualified plan.
- Receive the balance of the account as a lump sum in cash or in shares of company stock.
- Receive the payments in the form of quarterly installments over a period between 10 and 15 years.

Data on payment options

The types of payment option offered at retirement vary among defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans. In 2000, 51 percent of all participants in defined benefit plans were offered some type of joint and survivor annuity without a lump-sum option. The 51-percent figure compares with 44 percent that have both a joint and survivor annuity and a lump-sum option. Of those workers with both a lump-sum option and a joint and survivor annuity, almost all—41 out of 44 percent—had a choice of various types of joint and survivor annuities—for example, 50 percent, 67 percent, and 100 percent. The proportion of workers with different choices for joint and survivor benefits was somewhat lower when there was no lump-sum payment offered at retirement.

There also were variations in payment options offered at retirement between traditional defined benefit plans and cash balance plans. Fifty-seven percent of all participants in traditional plans were provided some form of joint and survivor annuity without a lump-sum option, while 35 percent had available to them both a joint and survivor annuity and a lump-sum option. Cash balance plans, by contrast, offered both a joint and survivor benefit and a lump-sum option to 71 percent of the workers, while providing only a joint and survivor annuity to 29 percent of employees. Cash balance plans also were more likely than traditional plans to provide different choices for joint and survivor benefits: upwards of nine-tenths of the workers in cash balance plans were given a choice of different joint and survivor annuities, compared with seven-tenths in traditional plans.

Payment options of defined benefit plans varied with establishment employment, occupation, and union status. Nonunion workers were much more likely than union workers (51 percent, compared with 31 percent) to be in plans that provided both a joint and survivor annuity and a lump-sum benefit. The availability of both options was more prevalent among white-collar workers than blue-collar workers (49 percent and 40 percent, respectively). Finally, smaller establishments—those with fewer than 100 workers—offered a greater percentage of participants both options than did larger establishments—those with 100 or more workers (57 percent, as opposed to 40 percent).[9]

Under savings and thrift plans in which some type of payment option was described, the vast majority of workers was offered a lump-sum benefit at retirement. Participation was nearly split between workers offered lump-sum benefits as the only option (29 percent), those offered lump-sum benefits and installments (25 percent), and those given a choice among lump-sum benefits, annuities, and installments (28 percent). In addition, one-fourth of the savings and thrift participants were given the option of other forms of payment at retirement, including a distribution in company stock and rollovers into an individual retirement account or another qualified employer plan.[10]

Although the survey is designed to estimate the number and percentage of workers currently participating in benefit plans, as well as the percentage covered by certain plan features, limited data can be obtained on the number and percentage of workers offered benefit plans, regardless of whether the workers are current participants. Workers may be offered a plan, but may not participate because they have not met an eligibility requirement (such as the completion of 1 year of service) or because they have chosen not to make required contributions. For defined benefit plans, the data show little difference between the number of workers offered a plan and the number participating. This concordance is expected, as these plans are typically provided to all workers within specific groups (such as full-time employees completing 1 year of service) and rarely require an employee contribution. In contrast, the number offered a defined contribution plan is nearly 50 percent greater than the number participating. This disparity is likely due to the fact that most defined contribution plans require employees to make a contribution in order to be a participant.

For both types of plans, distribution options were tabulated for workers offered the plans and for those actually participating. As tables 1, 2, and 5 indicate, there were no differences in options between the two groups of workers, a finding not unexpected for defined benefit plans. For defined-contribution plans, however, distribution options appear not to be a determinant in an employee's decision to participate in a plan.

In sum, there are various options for distributing payment benefits at retirement in both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Traditionally, payment to individuals in the form of an annuity has been the main method of distribution at retirement in defined benefit plans; in recent years, however, lump-sum options have become more prominent as an alternative to annuity payments. This changing scenario is the direct result of growth in cash balance plans,

Table 5. Percent of all employees offered various types of defined contribution plans, by choice of payment options provided, private industry, National Compensation Survey, 2000

Option	All defined contribution plans		Plans with 401(k) option		Plans with savings and thrift option		Plans with profit-sharing option	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	100	65,299,000	100	47,427,000	100	43,320,000	100	11,033,000
With lump-sum option	83	53,977,000	88	41,665,000	87	37,623,000	85	9,432,000
No other option	31	20,556,000	30	14,187,000	31	13,385,000	39	4,357,000
With annuity option	4	2,641,000	5	2,322,000	4	1,674,000	6	617,000
With installment option	20	13,300,000	23	10,930,000	24	10,597,000	15	1,628,000
With annuity and installment option	27	17,480,000	30	14,227,000	28	11,968,000	26	2,830,000
With annuity and installment option	([1])	147,000	([1])	128,000	([1])	113,000	–	–
Annuity only	1	528,000	1	528,000	1	528,000	–	–
Other distribution options[2]	22	14,074,000	23	10,855,000	24	10,266,000	16	1,786,000
Distribution options not determinable	12	7,699,000	11	5,106,000	12	5,056,000	15	1,601,000
Total with annuity option available[3]	32	20,796,000	36	17,205,000	33	14,282,000	31	3,446,000
Total with installment option available[3]	47	30,927,000	53	25,284,000	52	22,677,000	40	4,458,000

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

[2] Other options, such as a rollover into an individual retirement account, were not tabulated separately.

[3] Total with annuity and installment also included in other rows of the table.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash indicates no employees.

which generally allow individuals the option of receiving lump-sum payments at retirement. In defined contribution plans, lump-sum payments have always been the most prevalent distribution option at retirement. When alternatives to lump-sum payments are provided, they are usually in the form of an annuity, or both an annuity and an installment option. □

Notes

[1] This survey, part of the National Compensation Survey, includes data on both full-time and part-time workers in private-sector establishments, regardless of their employment. Prior to 1999, surveys of different employment size classes were conducted in alternating years; medium and large private establishments—with 100 or more workers—were studied during odd years, small private establishments—with fewer than 100 workers—during even years. The 2000 benefits survey provides data on the incidence and characteristics of medical, dental, and vision care, private retirement plans, and other benefits. (For more details, visit the website **http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm**.)

[2] Under the Employee Retirement Income and Security Act (ERISA) of 1974, defined benefit plans must make a qualified joint and survivor annuity the normal form of benefit payment for married participants. This method of payment provides the surviving spouse at least one-half of the amount of the employee benefit during the course of the spouse's lifetime.

[3] Under a savings and thrift plan, an employee contributes to a fund, generally on a pretax basis. All or a portion of the employee's contribution, usually a percentage of the employee's earnings, is matched by the employer, most commonly on a fixed-percentage basis. In a deferred profit-sharing plan, the employer credits a portion of company profits to the individual's account. Some deferred profit-sharing plans allow employee contributions, but employees are usually not required to make contributions. Under a money purchase plan, the employer makes fixed contributions to an employee's account. The fixed contributions are usually based on a percentage of the employee's earnings. Money purchase plans generally do not allow employees to make contributions.

[4] For a more detailed description of 401(k) plans, see Marc Kronson, "Employee Costs and Risks in 401(k) Plans," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, summer 2000, pp. 12–15.

[5] For a more detailed description of cash balance plans, see Kenneth R. Elliott and James H. Moore, Jr., "Cash Balance Pension Plans: The New Wave," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, summer 2000, pp. 3–11.

[6] Eugene F. Brigham and Louis Gapenski, *Financial Management: Theory and Practice*, 7th ed. (Fort Worth, TX, Dryden Press, 1994), p. 231.

[7] The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 amended Section 203(e) of ERISA by increasing the maximum dollar amount that a plan can pay in a lump sum without consent from $3,500 to $5,000, starting after August 5, 1997.

[8] See *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Private Establishments, 1997*, Bulletin 2517 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1999), table 126, p. 103.

[9] It is important to keep in mind that defined benefit plans are less prevalent among smaller establishments. In 2000, 8 percent of workers in smaller establishments participated in such plans, compared with 33 percent in larger establishments.

[10] The survey did not code for these options separately; thus, data are not available for each of them individually.

Immigration and poverty: how are they linked?

The growing immigrant share of the U.S. population was neither the sole, nor even the most important, factor in the relatively flat poverty rate from 1989 to 1999; in fact, poverty rates fell faster for immigrants than for natives

Jeff Chapman and Jared Bernstein

Recently released data from the 2000 census show that the Nation's poverty rate fell less than 1 percentage point, from 13.1 percent to 12.4 percent, between 1989 and 1999.[1] In some States, including California and New York, the poverty rate was higher in 1999 than in 1989. In addition, some areas of the country posted only small increases in real median family income, even given the strong economy of the latter 1990s. For example, census data reveal that median annual family income in New York grew only $113 (0.2 percent) in real terms over the decade.

Media coverage has attributed the findings regarding poverty chiefly to the effects of a growing immigrant population composed of many low-income families.[2] The idea is that, because the immigrant share of the population increased from 1989 to 1999, and because immigrants' incomes are, on average, lower than natives', overall income growth was subject to a downward pressure over the decade, a phenomenon referred to in this article as the *share effect*. The question, however, is whether the share effect does in fact implicate immigration as the sole, or even the most important, factor behind the census figures. Without more evidence, the role of immigration in what are essentially flat poverty statistics remains open.

The needed evidence is at least twofold. First, the magnitude of the share effect must be quantified; that is, how much did the increase in the share of the immigrant population lower real income or raise the poverty rate? Second, the impact of the share effect can be offset by trends in immigrants' own income and poverty status, herein called the *income effect*. Thus, analysts need to quantify this effect as well, to learn whether and by how much it contributed to changes in real income or the poverty rate.

In a period such as the 1990s, when both the population share and the incomes of immigrants rose, the question of immigration's impact can be viewed as the outcome of a race between the share and income effects. That is, did immigrants' income improve fast enough to offset the downward pressure exerted by their increased share in the population? Without quantifying these two countervailing effects, researchers have little useful authoritative information to bring to the discussion. This article shows that, over the 1994–2000 period, immigrants' rising incomes offset the negative impact of their rising shares.

At the time of this writing, the Census 2000 microdata have not yet been released, and the available data are insufficient to fully explore the issue.[3] Still, the available data introduce a note of caution regarding any interpretation of the census results that depends heavily on increased immigration. To bring out the caution required of any such interpretation, the article examines both national data and data from New York and California—two States in which one might expect immigration to play a large role in the determination of the poverty rate. These States are important to consider because (1) more than 1 in 4 New Yorkers and 1 in 3 Californians are immigrants and (2) both States had poverty rates that were higher in 1999 than in 1989, according

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to Census 2000 data. (See the appendix for the more inclusive definition of *immigrants* used in this article.)

An analysis of the currently available data brings out the following facts:

- Over the 1994–2000 period, poverty rates fell much more quickly for immigrants than for natives. For example, the national poverty rates of recent immigrants (those here for 10 or fewer years) fell about 4 times as fast as that of natives (11.6 percentage points, compared with 2.9 points); the rate for all immigrants fell 2.7 times as fast as that of U.S. natives.
- Immigrant families also experienced greater increases than U.S. natives did in real median family incomes from 1994 to 2000. After adjustment for inflation, the median family incomes of immigrants rose 26.3 percent during the period, while the median family incomes of native U.S. families grew half that fast. For recent immigrants, the growth in real median family income was an even greater 40.5 percent.
- These gains in immigrant income over the 1994–2000 period were substantial enough to offset the negative impact of the share effect.
- A preliminary analysis of the census figures for California and New York from 1989 to 1999 indicated that the increase in immigration added about 1 percentage point to the growth in poverty over the decade. Absent this effect, poverty would have been unchanged in California and would have risen slightly in New York.
- Immigration did not play as large a role as other, more fundamentally economic factors, such as inequality and unemployment, in keeping the poverty rate relatively flat. These factors hurt the economic prospects of all low-wage workers, not just immigrants.

Poverty rates and median family income

As the following tabulation, based on March Current Population Survey (CPS) data shows, immigrants are much more likely to live in poverty than are natives:

	Poverty rate (percent)		Percentage-point change,
	1994	2000	1994–2000
All persons	14.5	11.3	–3.3
U.S. natives	13.1	10.2	–2.9
Immigrants	25.7	17.8	–7.9
Recent immigrants	34.0	22.4	–11.6

Indeed, the poverty rate of recent immigrants is more than twice that of U.S. natives. Because of this, at any point in time, the poverty rate would most certainly be lower in the absence of immigration. Also, increasing the immigrant share will raise the poverty rate. However, as noted, this share effect, as well as the offsetting income effect (the impact of faster income growth among immigrants), that occurred over the 1989–99 period needs to be quantified.

As shown in both chart 1 and the preceding tabulation, the national poverty rates of recent immigrants fell about 4 times as fast as they did for U.S. natives from 1994 to 2000; the rates for all immigrants fell 2.7 times as fast as those of U.S. natives during the same period. The following tabulation, again based on March CPS data, shows that the poverty rates of immigrants living in New York and California fell even further than did the poverty rates of U.S. natives:

	New York			California		
			Percentage-point change, 1994–			Percentage-point change, 1994–
	1994	2000	2000	1994	2000	2000
All persons	17.0	13.4	–3.6	17.9	12.8	–5.0
U.S. natives	13.7	11.4	–2.4	12.1	9.1	–3.0
Immigrants	28.3	19.1	–9.2	30.1	20.3	–9.8
Recent immigrants	35.5	22.2	–13.3	39.3	26.8	–12.5

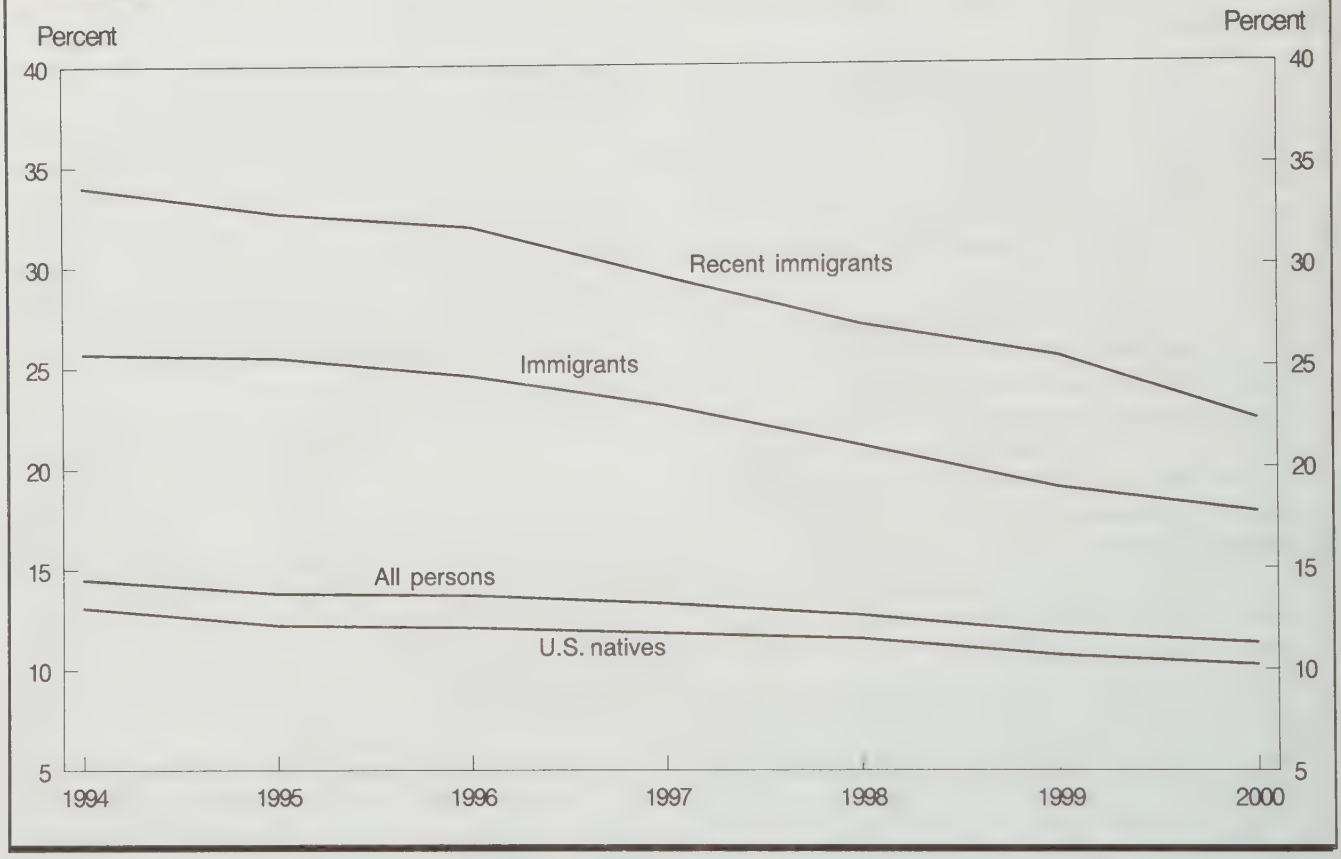
From 1994 to 2000, the poverty rates of recent immigrants fell 13.3 percentage points in New York and 12.5 percentage points in California, while those of natives fell 2.4 points in New York and 3.0 points in California.

Immigrants also experienced greater increases in real median family income during the same period. After adjustment for inflation, the median family income of immigrants rose 26.3 percent from 1994 to 2000, while the median family income of U.S. natives grew half that fast. For recent immigrants, the growth in real median family income was even larger: 40.5 percent, an increase of more than $10,000 over the 1994–2000 period. The following tabulation, based once more on March CPS data, presents income figures for each of the demographic groups examined in this article:

	Real median family income		Percent change,
	1994	2000	1994–2000
All persons	$44,573	$50,985	14.4
U.S. natives	46,011	52,057	13.1
Immigrants	33,601	42,440	26.3
Recent immigrants	26,257	36,887	40.5

Because immigrants' income growth outpaced that of natives, we need to measure the extent to which this income effect offsets the share effect in order to assess the census results.

Chart 1. Poverty rates for all persons, U.S. natives, immigrants, and recent immigrants, 1994–2000



The impact of the share and income effects

The share effect is largely driven by the magnitude of the increase in the immigrant share of the population. Nationally, this share grew by 2.6 percentage points between 1994 and 2000. The share of the population consisting of recent immigrants grew less than 1 percentage point during the same period.[4] In New York, the immigrant share of the population grew by 3.6 percentage points, in California by 1.2 percentage points.

In the analysis that follows, a simple shift-share technique decomposes the change in the overall poverty rate, assigning separable contributions to the impact of changes in the population shares of immigrants and natives (holding the poverty rate constant) and to changes in their poverty rates (holding the population shares constant).[5] Table 1 shows that, as expected, the increase in the share of immigrants raised poverty in each case, although in no case by as much as even a percentage point. For recent immigrants, the increase in poverty due to their larger national share was only two-tenths of a percentage point.

The decline in immigrant poverty rates (the income effect), however, as shown in chart 1, more than offset the share effect, so the net result was that immigration *lowered* poverty for each group. Take, for example, the case of California. Although the share effect added three-tenths of a percentage point to the poverty rate, the income effect—the fall in immigrant poverty in California—contributed 3.2 percentage points to poverty's decline. The net impact of immigration on California poverty was to lower the State's rate by 2.9 percentage points. For New York, the result was less dramatic, because, whereas the immigrant poverty rate fell steeply (see the second tabulation on page 3), the share grew more quickly than in California and thus added just under a point to the change in poverty between 1994 and 2000. Here, too, however, the poverty-reducing impact of the income effect more than offset the share effect.

Median incomes do not allow the same type of decomposition as do poverty rates. So, to gauge the relationship between share and income effects, on the one hand, and changes in median income, on the other, a technique is applied that is similar in spirit to the poverty shift-share analysis.[6] The following tabulation shows the growth (in percent) in real median family income from 1994 to 2000 in two ways—the actual growth itself

and the growth with the immigrant share held constant:

	Actual	*Constant shares*	*Difference*
National	14.4	15.0	–0.6
California	10.1	11.7	–1.6
New York	14.4	16.1	–1.6

If the national immigrant population had remained at its 1994 population share in 2000, then real median family income would have been only 0.6 percent higher than it actually was. In both New York and California, the share effect lowered income growth by 1.6 percent. Although we cannot isolate the income effect here, as we could with the poverty rates, the large growth in immigrant income likely offset any share effects of the magnitude shown in the tabulation.

The 1989–99 period: preliminary analysis

As noted earlier, the census data needed to perform an analysis of the full 1990s business cycle are not yet available. To gain some preliminary insight into what these results are likely to show, this section examines the poverty rates and population shares of immigrants and natives in New York and California—in 1989 using the 1990 Census data, and in 1999 using the March CPS.

By crossing data sets in this manner, some error is certainly introduced into the analysis. For example, the 1999 CPS poverty rates for New York and California are 14.1 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, while the corresponding published census rates are 14.6 percent and 14.2 percent. However, these errors are likely of a relatively small order of magnitude, so that, while the numbers would surely be a bit different if Census 2000 microdata were used, the substance of the results would likely be unchanged. Still, because census and CPS estimates of median family incomes are quite different, the focus here is solely on poverty rates.

Table 2 shows poverty rates in the two periods, along with a shift-share analysis like the one in table 1. According to the analysis of CPS data presented herein, California poverty went up 1.4 percentage points, from 12.4 percent to 13.8 percent, between 1989 and 1999. Poverty rates were essentially unchanged for immigrants in California from 1989 to 1999 and were slightly higher for natives (1.1 percentage points). However, the immigrant share (not shown) rose by 6.2 percentage points, so the question is, again, How quantitatively meaningful are these shifts in determining California poverty rates over the period?[7]

The shift share shows that, with poverty rates held constant, the increase in the immigrant share of the population added 1.3 percentage points to California's poverty over the 1989–99 period. In other words, the strong economy of the 1990s (the impact of which was concentrated in the second half of the decade) failed to reduce California's poverty, even after the impact of a larger immigration share of the population is extracted.

The New York data tell a similar story. Poverty rose 1.3 percentage points on the whole, with natives' poverty up 1.5 points and immigrant poverty down slightly. The immigrant share grew by 4.5 percentage points, which, with poverty rates held constant, added nine-tenths of a percentage point to the growth in poverty. (The decline in immigrant poverty reduced the overall growth slightly, by two-tenths of a percentage point.) Thus, even in the absence of a larger New York immigrant share, poverty rates in that State would have increased from 1989 to 1999.

Given that the analysis shifts between the two data sets, the 1989–99 results are less reliable than the 1994–2000 CPS

Table 1. Shift-share analysis: impact of changes in share and rate of poverty, 1994–2000

[In percent]

Nation or State and category of impact	U.S. natives	All immigrants	Total	U.S. natives	Recent immigrants	Total
National:						
Total	–2.8	–0.4	–3.3	–2.9	–.4	–3.3
Impact of change in share of population	–.3	.6	.3	–.1	.2	.1
impact of change in rate of poverty	–2.5	–1.0	–3.6	–2.8	–.6	–3.4
California:						
Total	–2.1	–2.9	–5.0	–	–	–
Impact of change in share of population	–.1	.3	.2	–	–	–
Impact of change in rate of poverty	–2.0	–3.2	–5.2	–	–	–
New York:						
Total	–2.2	–1.4	–3.6	–	–	–
Impact of change in share of population	–.5	.9	.4	–	–	–
Impact of change in rate of poverty	–1.8	–2.2	–4.0	–	–	–

NOTE: Dash indicates no analysis performed because sample size was too small. SOURCE: Authors' analysis of March CPS data.

Table 2. Poverty rates and shift-share analysis, California and New York, 1989–99

[In percent]

Poverty rate or shift share	U.S. natives	Immigrants	Total
California			
Poverty rate:			
1989 census rate	9.3	20.6	12.4
1999 CPS rate	10.4	20.5	13.8
Change, 1989–99	1.1	–.1	1.4
Shift share, 1989–99:			
Total	.2	1.2	1.4
Impact of change in share of population	–.6	1.3	.7
Impact of change in rate of poverty	.8	.0	.8
New York			
Poverty rate:			
1989 census rate	10.6	20.1	12.7
1999 CPS rate	12.1	19.5	14.1
Change, 1989–99	1.5	–.7	1.3
Shift share, 1989–99:			
Total	.6	.7	1.3
Impact of change in share of population	–.5	.9	.4
Impact of change in rate of poverty	1.1	–.2	1.0

SOURCE: Authors' analysis of CPS and 1990 census data.

results, but they have the advantage of covering the full business cycle. The 1989–99 analysis shows that the conventional wisdom regarding immigrants' contribution to poverty has some merit in that the increased share of immigrants did place upward pressure on poverty rates in both California and New York.

The results, however, also show that immigration is by no means the whole story in understanding poverty trends over the 1990s. On the basis of a simple shift-share analysis, once the impact of the growth of immigration is extracted, poverty is seen to have been unchanged over the decade in California and to have risen slightly in New York. Given the acknowledged economic prosperity of the 1990s, this finding implies that, as the census data are released and scrutinized, researchers cannot simply cite the increase in immigration as the only or the chief cause of the standstill in poverty rates and leave it at that. Other factors were responsible and need to be understood as well.

ALTHOUGH THE BOOM OF THE LATTER 1990S LIFTED LOW INCOMES, census data reveal that economic progress bypassed some demographic groups, particularly in certain States. With very little analysis, some commentators have cited increased immigration as the sole or the chief causative factor of flat poverty rates. By contrast, while no analysis could completely account for the effects of immigration (both positive and negative), the one presented in this article indicates that poverty rates would have been only slightly lower, and median income only slightly higher, between 1994 and 2000 if immigration rates had remained constant.

The preliminary analysis of the 1989–99 period yields a similar conclusion. Although data limitations suggest that the results be viewed with caution, it is still the case that, had immigration not increased between 1989 and 1999, poverty rates would not have fallen in California and would have increased slightly in New York.

None of the preceding discussion should be taken to imply that immigration plays *no* role in the economic trends of the 1990s, but, thus far, immigration's role appears to have been overstated at the expense of other, more fundamentally economic factors. Both New York and California, for example, saw larger-than-average increases in inequality over the decade, and the incomes of the wealthy pulled far ahead of those at the middle and the bottom of the income scale.[8] In many States, the increase in inequality meant that the growth that did occur went disproportionately to those at the top of the income scale, leaving those at the lower end more vulnerable to poverty, regardless of their status as natives or immigrants.

The 1990s economic boom arrived later in New York and California than it did in the rest of the United States. For example, unemployment in New York City was 8 percent in 1998, compared with 4.5 percent for the Nation. The fact that unemployment remained high for a time in New York City meant that *all* less advantaged workers, not just immigrants, faced a slack labor market. Any defensible accounting of the trends in income and poverty over the 1990s needs to include at least these explanations and probably others as well. □

Notes

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[1] Because the poverty rate tends to rise during recessions and fall during expansions, it is desirable to compare poverty rates at similar points in the business cycle. Fortunately, the years covered by the

2000 census began with one peak and ended in a near peak. (The 1990s recovery went through 2000). The official source for year-to-year estimates of poverty and income is the March Current Population Survey (CPS), the main data source in this article. According to the CPS, the U.S. poverty rate grew from 12.8 percent in 1989 to 15.1 percent in 1993 and then fell to 11.8 percent in 1999.

[2] See, for example, Janny Scott, "Census Finds Immigrants Lower City 's Income," *The New York Times,* Aug. 6, 2002; and "Census Finds Rising Tides, Many Who Missed Boat," *The New York Times,* June 17, 2002. See also "'90s Boom Had Broad Impact; 2000 Census Cites Income Growth Among Poor, Upper Middle Class," *The Washington Post* June 5, 2000.

[3] The Census Bureau will release two sets of microdata: a 1-percent sample and a 5-percent sample. Each of these data sets contains a sample of answers to the long-form survey. For reasons of confidentiality, the Census Bureau does not release the full set of answers to the long-form survey, which was sent to 1 in 6 households.

[4] Data from the 2000 census support these findings. According to those data, the share of the national population that was foreign born increased 3.2 percentage points from 1990 to 2000, and the share of the population that entered the United States recently increased 1.2 percentage points. These figures do not include persons born in U.S. territories or the citizen children of immigrants.

[5] The first component mentioned is the change in population shares for each group, multiplied by the average poverty rate across the 1994–2000 period. The second component is the change in the poverty rates, multiplied by the average population share. The sum of these components equals the change in the overall poverty rate. Note that this technique measures only the share and income effects as described in the text. There is a large literature evaluating the impact of the presence of immigrants on native citizens' incomes, employment, and wages that goes well beyond this simple shift-share analysis.

[6] The approach is to adjust the sample weights in the final year so that the immigrant share of the population is the same as it was in the base year and to recalculate median income in the final year by using these adjusted weights. Because of the share effect, this approach will result in a higher value of median income than the actual level. The difference between the simulated and actual median then represents the impact of the increased share of immigrants on income growth between the base and final year.

[7] The 2000 March CPS weights will be adjusted to reflect data collected from the 2000 census. However, comparing the 2000 census counts of the foreign-born population with the 2000 March CPS counts suggests that the CPS undercounted naturalized citizens and overcounted noncitizens. Because naturalized citizens have a lower poverty rate than noncitizens have, this adjustment should actually *lower* the immigrant poverty rate, *decreasing* estimates of the impact of immigration on poverty and income.

[8] Jared Bernstein, Heather Boushey, Elizabeth McNichol, and Robert Zahradnik, *Pulling Apart: A State-by-State Analysis of Income Trends* (Washington, DC, Economic Policy Institute and Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2002).

Appendix: Data considerations

Most of the analysis presented in the text of this article runs from 1994 to 2000, the years for which data are available for examining changes in native and immigrant income trends and their population shares. The widely cited census data, by contrast, provide comparisons between 1989 and 1999. Because the Census Bureau's 2000 microdata are not yet available, that period cannot be fully analyzed, although the article does compare 1990 census data (which cites poverty data for 1989) with March 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS) data for 1999.

The eventual release of the Census Bureau's microdata will allow the researcher to analyze trends in poverty rates from one business cycle peak (1989) to the next (1999, although 2000 was the actual peak). The microdata are also consistent over the 2 years and have large sample sizes. The census-to-CPS comparison used in the analysis presented herein, while meeting the peak-to-peak criterion, introduces some inconsistencies because the data are from two different data sets.

Still, there are numerous advantages to the CPS data. Most importantly, the CPS allows the calculation of income levels and poverty rates for U.S. natives and immigrants from 1994 to 2000, and, while these years do not cover the entire business cycle, they do cover the boom years. If the share effect truly dampened progress against poverty or lowered income growth, these data should reveal it as effectively as the census data. Also, because the main objective of this article is to compare immigrants with natives in respect of poverty (and to measure the extent to which increased immigration kept poverty from falling further), there is somewhat less of a concern with going peak to peak than with comparing the two groups over the same years. Presumably, both groups were affected by the growing U.S. economy over this period, which provides some control over the cycle.

The analysis presented here looks at the Nation as a whole and specifically at New York and California—two States in which one might reasonably expect immigration to play a large role in determining poverty rates. More than 1 in 4 New Yorkers and 1 in 3 Californians are immigrants (as defined in the next paragraph). Also, the poverty rates of these two States were higher in 1999 than in 1989, according to 2000 census data.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau define the *foreign-born* population as those persons born abroad to parents who are not U.S. citizens. For the purposes of the current article, persons born in Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories are added, because they share many of the economic characteristics of the foreign born. Children born within the United States are U.S. citizens and are not included in the census statistics on the foreign born. However, given that the income level (and hence poverty status) of children depends on that of their parents, we define children living with only immigrant parents as immigrants. Both Puerto Ricans and the citizen children of immigrants have higher poverty rates than the census-defined foreign-born persons, so including them in the definition thereof should increase estimates of the impact of immigration. Thus, *immigrants* are defined as persons born abroad to parents who are not U.S. citizens, persons born in Puerto Rico or some other U.S. territory, and children living with only immigrant parents. Finally, for the purposes of the article, *recent immigrants* are defined as those immigrants who entered the United States within the last 10 years.

Differences in productivity growth: Canadian-U.S. business sectors, 1987–2000

Productivity growth picked up significantly in 1995 for the United States, and in 1996 for Canada, driven in both cases by a resurgence of productivity in services, however, Canadian productivity growth has remained lower than that in the United States

Umar Faruqui, Wulong Gu, Mustapha Kaci, Mireille Laroche, and Jean-Pierre Maynard

The productivity performance of the Canadian business sector relative to its U.S. counterpart has been the subject of numerous recent studies.[1] However, previous work has focussed mainly on the manufacturing sector to explain the Canada–U.S. gap, without really exploring the role played by other industry groups. Furthermore, previous studies have tended to concentrate on Canada–U.S. industry-level productivity performance in the early 1990s.[2]

In this study, we use an industry-level decomposition to better assess the role played by various industries in the Canada–U.S. gap in productivity growth in the business sector.[3] Our methodology takes into account the fact that both industry-level productivity performance and the industrial composition of the economy affect aggregate productivity growth.[4] Ideally, our analysis should cover the period from 1985 onwards.[5] Because of data constraints, however, the study looks at Canadian and U.S. productivity growth from 1987 to 2000 only.[6] Furthermore, our analysis pays special attention to the subperiod 1996 to 2000 for two reasons. First, by the late 1990s, productivity growth had picked up in both the Canadian and the U.S. business sectors, but it remained lower in Canada. Emphasis on this period brings to light the industries most responsible for the remaining difference. Second, our study examines industry-level productivity growth for Canada and the United States for the post-1996 period using comparable data. Therefore, we seek to highlight these new data in the study.

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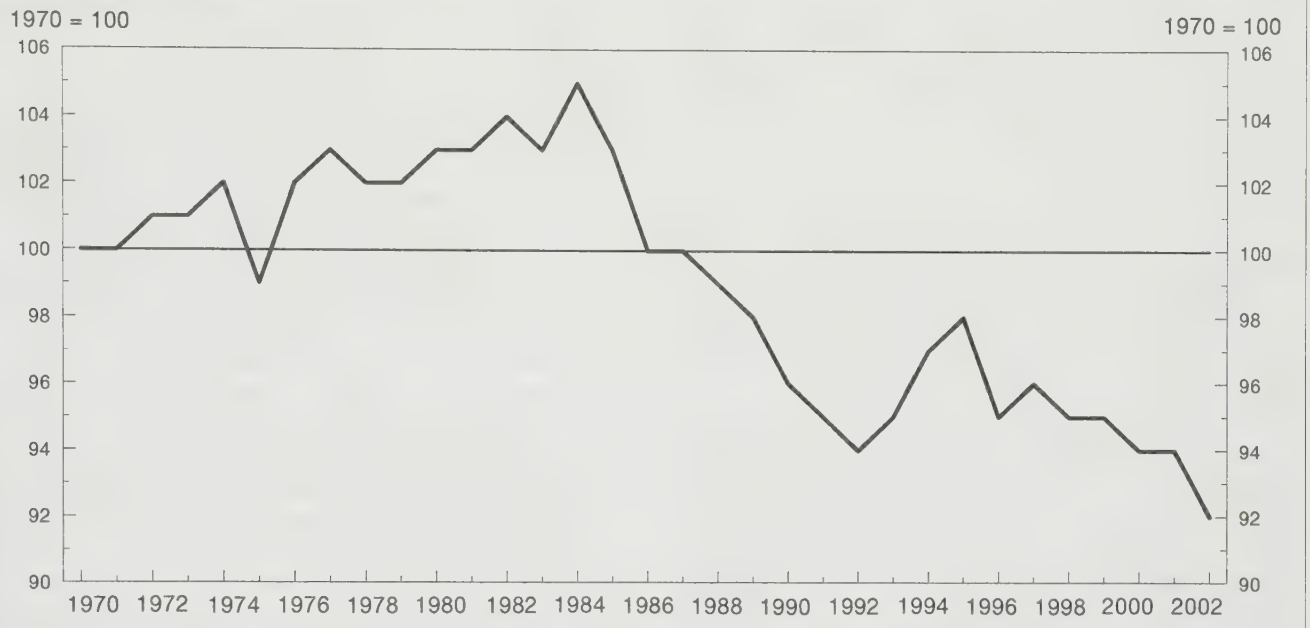
Trends

The slower productivity growth in Canada, compared with that in the United States is often identified as the main factor explaining the growing Canada-U.S. real income gap per capita. Since 1981, Canada's standard of living performance has lagged, on average, behind that of the United States.[7] The major break in the Canada-U.S. productivity performance seems to have occurred around 1985, when productivity growth in Canada slowed significantly, relative to U.S. growth.[8] (See chart 1.)

Two distinct time periods can be identified: from 1970 to 1985, productivity growth in the Canadian business sector gain ground on their American counterpart; after 1985, however, the United States outperformed Canada. By the end of the 1990s, the Canada-U.S. productivity level gap expanded by 7 percentage points, relative to its value in the mid-1980s.

Our analysis shows that productivity growth picked up significantly in the United States starting in 1995 and in Canada starting in 1996, driven in both cases by a resurgence in service sector productivity. However, this growth has remained lower in Canada than in the United States. Our analysis suggests that the service sector contributed most significantly to the Canada-U.S. business sector growth gap from 1987 to 1996, whereas the manufacturing sector was the dominant player in explaining the gap from 1996 to 2000.

Chart 1. Ratio of Canada/U.S. relative labor productivity performance in the business sector, 1970–2000



SOURCE: Canadian data extracted from CANSIM tables 383-0005; U.S. data extracted from BLS Web site.

The data

The sample period for our analysis is from 1987 to 2000, with special emphasis on 1996 to 2000. The analysis focuses on labor productivity, defined as output per hour worked.[9] To ensure comparability across countries, we measure productivity on a value-added chain-Fisher basis for both Canada and the United States. Our data allow for a comparison of annual productivity growth rates between the two countries over the 1987–2000 period for the total business sector and four major industrial sectors: primary,[10] construction, manufacturing and services. Because of data limitations for Canada,[11] we can perform more detailed analysis within each of these sectors for the 1987–97 period only.

Canadian data. Productivity data for Canada are from Statistics Canada. In the past, industry-level output and productivity data have been available with only a considerable lag. These data are derived from the input-output accounts and often lag the latest aggregate output and productivity data by 3 to 4 years. Previous studies examining the industry-level productivity performance in the Canadian business sector, therefore, have had to either manage with somewhat out-of-date data or resort to using other sources for the industry-level output data. One alternate source for output data by industry is the gross domestic product at basic prices (GDPBP) accounts. The GDPBP, however, are on a Laspeyres fixed-price basis, whereas U.S. data are on a chain-Fisher basis. Our study presents Canadian broad sector-level details on a chain-Fisher basis for labor productivity for the post-1996 period.

The output data for the 1987–97 period are derived from revised input-output tables, which now incorporate the capitalization of software.[12] The real output estimates are constructed from a chain-Fisher index up to the most current year for which the input-output tables are available (currently 1997). These data embody the industry-level data available to researchers prior to this study. For this period, output and hours data are available for 230 industries within the business sector.

Post-1997 industry-level data are a unique aspect of this study. For the post-1997 period, output data for the *aggregate* business sector correspond to the average annual estimates of quarterly value-added growth. Industry-level output data for the post-1997 period are restricted to only four industry groups (as opposed to 230 industries for the pre-1997 period) and are based on chain-Fisher estimates[13] of the real value added. These estimates are constructed from Laspeyres volume indexes of industry real gross domestic product at basic prices published by Statistics Canada's Industry Measures and Analysis Division, with some adjustments. Since complete data for the full sample (1987 to 2000) are available only for the business sector and the four main industry groups, the focus here will be on these industry

groups. However, in a second step, we also examine the manufacturing and service sectors in more detail over the limited sample period (1987 to 1997).

Hours worked represent the total number of hours that a person devotes to work, whether paid or unpaid. We calculate this number as the product of the number of jobs times the average hours worked, both of which are derived from household and establishment surveys.

U.S. data. Industry-level productivity data for the United States are harder to obtain than for Canada, as the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not publish these data for industry groups other than the manufacturing, retail trade, and wholesale trade sectors. Therefore, we have constructed these data from source data for our analysis.[14]

The output data used are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).[15] The gross domestic product by industry or "gross product originating" (GPO) include nominal value-added and chain-weighted real output for 62 detailed industries for the period 1987 to 2000.[16] U.S. disaggregated output by industry is available only for *private industries* and not the business sector. The primary distinction between the two categories is that 'business sector' includes government enterprises, whereas 'private industries' excludes them.[17] Although different conceptually, there is no significant disparity in the behavior of the two series.[18] Hence, in our study, we use the private sector aggregate as a close proxy for the U.S. business sector.

We use the BLS hours worked data that are for total hours worked of all employed persons, including proprietors. Data for both industry-level output and hours are available for 62 industry groups within the business sector.

Results

The productivity performance in both the Canadian and the U.S. business sectors over the period 1987–2000 can be broken into two distinct episodes: an era of relatively modest productivity growth, followed by a period of more robust performance.

The U.S. productivity revival over the second half of the 1990s has been well documented in the literature.[19] Indeed, the productivity performance of the U.S. business sector has been nothing short of spectacular since 1995: average annual productivity growth increased from 1.5 percent over the 1987–96 period to 2.6 percent over the 1996–2000 period. Canada also showed a revival in business sector productivity over the same period[20]—average annual productivity growth increased from 1.0 percent over the 1987–96 period to 2.2 percent over 1996–2000. These numbers suggest that although average annual productivity growth has remained lower in Canada than in the United States, the *improvement* in productivity growth from the earlier to the later period has been as significant in Canada (1.2 percentage points) as it has been in the United States (1.1 percentage points).[21]

The Canada-U.S. gap in productivity growth in the business sector has remained roughly unchanged over the last 15 years: –0.5 percentage points from 1987 to 1996 and –0.4 percentage points from 1996 to 2000.[22] An issue concerning the U.S. data should be mentioned before we turn to the industrial sources of the Canada-U.S. productivity gap. As mentioned in the previous section, we use output data from the BEA in our analysis. A trouble-some aspect of the BEA output data is that a statistical discrepancy exists in the estimate of output for private industries (our proxy for business sector output). This statistical discrepancy is the difference between the sum of gross domestic product from the expenditure side and the sum obtained from the industry output side. Because the BEA views the expenditure-side data as more reliable, the statistical discrepancy is added as an "industry" to the industry output accounts.[23] As the statistical discrepancy is quite large and negative over the second half of the 1990s, the use of industry-level productivity growth over recent years may be misleading, particularly when one wants to better understand the aggregate U.S. picture or do country comparisons.

To ensure consistency between the aggregate and industry-level productivity growth rates, we have to adjust industry output levels for the statistical discrepancy. Our approach to this problem is to divide the real statistical discrepancy among the industries. (See appendix section "Industry decomposition productivity gap" for details.)[24]

Table 1 documents the unadjusted and adjusted industry-level productivity growth rates for the U.S. industries. The first thing to note is that adjusted numbers for business sector productivity are roughly equivalent to the official BLS data for business sector productivity growth. The same cannot be said for the unadjusted data. The table also shows that although the effect of the adjustments on industry-level productivity performance is minimal for the period 1987 to 1996, there is a noticeable impact for the period 1996 to 2000. Since the statistical discrepancy is large and negative in the late 1990s, the adjusted productivity growth rates are lower than the unadjusted figures.

In the remainder of this section, we investigate the industrial sources of the Canada-U.S. gap in productivity growth in four steps. Aggregate productivity growth for each country is a function of both industry-level productivity performance as well as the industrial composition of the economy.[25] Therefore, the first two steps are to examine industry-level productivity performance and the industrial structure of the business sector in each country. The third step involves an industrial decomposition of the aggregate productivity growth in each country. Finally, in the fourth step, we put all the pieces together

Table 1. U.S. average annual labor productivity growth using adjusted and unadjusted data, 1987–2000

(In percent)

Business sector[2]	1987–1996		1996–2000		Swing[1]	
	1.5		2.7		1.2	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Business sector (sector aggregation)	[3]1.5	1.5	[3]3.2	2.6	1.7	1.1
Primary industries	2.7	2.7	4.5	3.9	1.8	1.2
Construction	.1	.2	–.5	–1.0	–.6	–1.2
Manufacturing	2.6	2.6	5.1	4.6	2.5	2.0
Services	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.2

[1] "Swing" is the change in average annual productivity growth across the 1987–96 and 1996–2000 periods.

[2] Based on official BLS published data.

[3] Using private sector aggregate calculated as a sum of industry outputs.

and carry out a contribution to growth analysis by industry for the Canada-U.S. gap in productivity growth. Note again that our primary analysis is done using adjusted U.S. output data. However, as a robustness check, industry decomposition analysis using the unadjusted U.S. industry data is shown in the appendix.

Productivity growth by industry. Table 2 compares the productivity performance of Canadian and U.S. industries. Over the 1987–96 period, Canada lagged behind the United States in almost all major industry groups except for the primary sector. In contrast, between 1996 and 2000, the difference became less significant. Unadjusted U.S. data suggest that Canada lagged behind the United States in the service and manufacturing sectors, whereas the adjusted data suggest that Canada has lower productivity growth only in the manufacturing sector.

Two other points also emerge from the analysis. First, U.S. and Canadian growth in service sector productivity surged from the earlier to the later period. Furthermore, the improvement in service sector productivity performance from the earlier to the later period was as significant for Canada as it was for the United States. Second, table 2 shows that while the productivity performance of the Canadian manufacturing sector deteriorated across the periods, the U.S. manufacturing sector registered an impressive surge in productivity.[26] This implies that the gap in productivity growth (Canada minus the United States) in the manufacturing sector opened up significantly across the two periods.

Industrial structure. Industrial structure can be explored, among other ways, by focussing on the shares of nominal output and hours accounted for by individual industries. The table below presents the average shares of nominal output and hours by industry in the Canadian and U.S. business sectors over the 1987–2000 period[27]:

	Nominal output		*Hours worked*	
	Canada	*United States*	*Canada*	*United States*
Primary industries	8.2	3.6	7.3	3.6
Construction	7.8	4.9	9.1	7.8
Manufacturing	24.6	20.0	19.8	22.1
Services	59.3	71.4	63.8	66.5

Four main messages emerge from this analysis:

1. The service sector forms a smaller share of the business sector in Canada than it does in the United States.[28]
2. The importance of the service sector within the business sector has increased considerably since the late 1980s for both Canada and the United States: from 1987 to 1997, the service sector's share of nominal output increased from 56 percent to 60 percent for Canada, and from 68 percent to 73 percent for the United States. (See appendix table A–3.)
3. The manufacturing sector has greater relative importance in Canada than in the United States in its contribution to nominal output. However, the manufacturing sector accounts for a larger share of hours in the United States than it does in Canada.
4. The primary and construction industries are relatively small in both countries, accounting for less than 15 percent of nominal output and total hours in both countries.

Decomposing aggregate productivity growth. The industrial structure and productivity performance by industry can be combined within a growth decomposition framework to examine the contribution of each industry toward aggregate productivity growth. In our study, we adopt the methodology outlined in the McKinsey study.[29] Using this

methodology, changes in aggregate productivity (LP) in country c between period t-1 and t can be written as follows:[30]

$$\dot{LP}_t^c = \frac{H_{t-1}^c}{H_t^c} \cdot \left[\sum_i \alpha_{i,t-1}^c \cdot (\dot{Y}_{i,t}^c - \dot{H}_{i,t}^c) \right] + \frac{H_{t-1}^c}{H_t^c} \cdot \left[\sum_i (\alpha_{i,t-1}^c - \chi_{i,t-1}^c) \cdot \dot{H}_{i,t}^c \right]$$

$$= \sum_i \beta_{i,t-1}^c \cdot (\dot{LP}_{i,t}^c) + R_t^c \qquad (1)$$

where $\alpha_{i,t-1}^c$ is the lagged nominal output share of industry 'i', $\beta_{i,t-1}^c = \left(H_{t-1}^c / H_t^c\right) \alpha_{i,t-1}^c$, $\chi_{i,t-1}^c$ is the lagged hours worked share of industry 'i', 'H' represents hours worked, 'Y' represents chain-Fisher measure of real value-added output and the dot ('·') over a variable indicates the growth operator.

Equation (1) consists of two interrelated parts: a 'direct' effect and a 'reallocation' effect. The direct effect, the first term of equation (1), is the weighted average of industry-level productivity performance, with the weights equaling the nominal output shares of the industries. As industries improve their productivity, aggregate productivity rises in proportion with industry size. The reallocation effect, R_t^c in equation (1), can be thought of as the impact on aggregate productivity growth from the movement of resources across industries. The reallocation effect is positive if resources move into industries that have higher nominal labor productivity. The direct effect can be interpreted at the industry level, whereas the reallocation effect makes sense for the aggregate only.[31]

Using equation (1), the gap in aggregate productivity growth between two countries A and B can be expressed as follows: [32]

$$\dot{LP}_t^B - \dot{LP}_t^A = \sum_i \frac{(\beta_i^B + \beta_i^A)}{2} (\dot{LP}_{i,t}^B - \dot{LP}_{i,t}^A) + \sum_i \frac{(\dot{LP}_i^B + \dot{LP}_i^A)}{2} (\beta_i^B - \beta_i^A)$$

$$+ (R_t^B - R_t^A) \qquad (2)$$

In equation (2), we decompose the aggregate productivity growth gap into three parts: a "pure productivity" effect, a

Table 2. Canada-U.S. industry-level productivity growth, 1987–2000

Industry	1987–96		1996–2000		Swing[1]	
	Canada	United States	Canada[2]	United States	Canada	United States
Business sector	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.1
Primary industries	3.1	2.7	5.2	3.9	2.1	1.2
Construction	–.7	.2	.4	–1.0	1.1	–1.2
Manufacturing	2.1	2.6	1.9	4.6	–.2	2.0
Services	.7	1.1	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.2

[1] "Swing" is the change in average annual productivity growth across the 1987–96 and 1996–2000 periods.

[2] Estimates for the 1998–2000 period at the industry-level are preliminary and subject to revisions.

Table 3. Contribution to business sector productivity growth in Canada and United States, 1987–2000

Industry and effect	1987–96	1996–2000	Swing[1]
Canada			
Average business sector productivity growth[2]	1.0	2.2	1.1
Direct contribution from—			
Primary	.3	.4	.1
Construction	–.1	.0	.1
Manufacturing	.5	.5	0
Services	.4	1.4	.9
Reallocation effect	–.1	.0	.0
United States			
Average business sector productivity growth	1.5	2.6	1.1
Direct contribution from—			
Primary	.1	.1	.0
Construction	.0	–.1	–.1
Manufacturing	.5	.9	.3
Services	.8	1.7	.9
Reallocation effect	.1	.0	–.1

[1] "Swing" is the change from the 1987–96 to the 1996–2000 period.

[2] Figures may not sum due to rounding and residual errors.

"structure" effect and a "reallocation" effect. The pure productivity effect (the first term) captures the contribution from differences in productivity performance of industries between the two countries. The structure effect (the second term) indicates the contribution from differences in the size of the industry (relative to the respective business sector) across countries. The structure effect is positive if country *B* has a higher share of industries with faster productivity growth. Finally, the reallocation effect (the third term) measures the difference in the movement of resources across industries between the two countries. The reallocation effect is positive if there are faster shifts in resources toward industries that are more productive. Akin to the analysis in the last section, only the pure productivity effect can be analyzed at the industry level; the other two effects are examined at the aggregate level only.

Table 3 presents the decomposition results for Canada and the United States. The results show that the Canadian manufacturing sector contributed most significantly to business sector productivity growth over the 1987–96 period, followed by the service and primary sectors. For the 1996–2000 period, however, it is the service sector that contributes most significantly to aggregate productivity growth followed by the manufacturing sector. Our decomposition of the pickup in productivity growth across the two periods clearly shows that the service sector was responsible in large part for this phenomenon. Finally, the contribution from the reallocation effect is small but negative over the 1987–96 period.[33]

A similar decomposition of the U.S. aggregate productivity growth shows the service sector as the dominant industry over both periods (1987–96 and 1996–2000), followed by the manufacturing sector. As is the case in Canada, we find that the importance of the service sector to overall productivity growth has increased in recent years. The results also show that the pickup in overall productivity in the late 1990s can be attributed in large part to the improvement in service sector productivity. Lastly, the estimated contribution from the reallocation effect is found to be minimal over both periods. Using unadjusted BEA data provides similar results. (See appendix section, "Industry decomposition.")

The following tabulation presents the industrial decomposition of the Canada-U.S. productivity growth gap (Canada minus the United States) using equation (2). (Note: figures may not sum due to rounding.):

	1987–96	*1996–2000*
Canada-U.S. productivity growth gap	–0.5	–0.4
'Pure' productivity contribution from—		
Primary	.0	.0
Construction	–.1	.1
Manufacturing	–.1	–.6
Services	–.2	–.0
Structure effect	.1	.1
Reallocation effect	–.1	.0

Two key findings emerge from the results in the tabulation:

1. In terms of the "pure" productivity effect, the service sector is the largest contributor to the business sector gap over the 1987–96 period, compared with the manufacturing sector for the 1996–2000 period.
2. At the aggregate level, structure and reallocation effects are small and offsetting.

Before we proceed further, however, two caveats to the results are in order. First, our industrial decomposition results for the 1996–2000 period are considerably affected by the adjustments made to the U.S. output data: when we use unadjusted data, both the manufacturing and the service sectors contribute to the pure productivity gap over the 1996– 2000 period (See appendix section on "industry decomposition," table A-3 showing the contribution to business sector productivity gap between Canada and United States.); as in the analysis, however, the contribution from the manufacturing sector remains most significant.

Second, the decomposition between productivity, structure, and reallocation effects is sensitive to the level of disaggregation, as the next section demonstrates. This suggests that if the analysis of data presented in the previous tabulation was redone with more disaggregated data,[34] perhaps the pure productivity effect from the manufacturing sector would not be as dominant as it is now in explaining the business sector productivity gap over the 1996 –2000 period. It is possible, for example, that the productivity growth difference in the manufacturing sector across the two countries reflects a difference in the industrial structure of the manufacturing sector.

Detailed industry analysis

The results from the previous section suggest that both the service and the manufacturing sectors have played important roles in the Canada-U.S. gap in productivity growth. This section examines these two sectors in more detail.

Data availability for Canada restricts the detailed industry analysis to the 1987–97 period. For the United States, we continue to use adjusted U.S. output data. (See productivity by industry, p. 19.) However, since the average statistical discrepancy from 1987 to 1997 is close to 0, our results are not affected by using adjusted, versus unadjusted data. Note that we do not break the sample into two subperiods. Instead, the estimates presented in this section are for the whole period for which detailed data are available, 1987–97.

Manufacturing sector. Detailed data are available for 20 industries within the manufacturing sector for both Canada

and the United States.[35] (See table 4.) We also define two subaggregates from these industries: high-tech and non-high-tech manufacturing industries. The high-tech industries include the machinery and electrical and electronics product industries, and the non-high-tech industries make up the remainder of the manufacturing industries.

Share and productivity analysis of the manufacturing sector industries for the 1987–97 period shows that:

1. In terms of nominal output share, the transportation equipment industry is the largest manufacturing industry in Canada, whereas the food and beverage industry is the largest in the United States.

2. High-tech manufacturing industries are less important in terms of size (both nominal output and hours) in Canada than they are in the United States, whereas non-high-tech manufacturing industries are more important (in terms of nominal output share) in Canada than they are in the United States.

3. In Canada, average annual productivity growth is highest for refined petroleum, followed by machinery and transportation industries, but the electronics and machinery industries dominate in the U.S. manufacturing sector.

4. For Canada, the largest negative gap in productivity growth (Canada minus United States) by industry is for the electrical and electronic industries, while the most significant positive gap is for the transportation equipment industries.

5. High-tech manufacturing has had much slower productivity growth in Canada than in the United States. From 1987 to 1997, productivity growth in the U.S. high-tech industries was about twice that in their Canadian counterparts. Meanwhile, non-high-tech manufacturing productivity growth was higher in Canada than in the United States.

Using the contribution to growth methodology outlined in the previous section, we examine the contribution of manufacturing sector in the Canada-U.S. gap in productivity

Table 4. Shares and productivity growth in 2-digit manufacturing industries, 1987–97

Industry	Nominal output share		Hours share		Productivity growth		
	Canada	United States	Canada	United States	Canada	United States	Canadian-U.S. gap
Business sector	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.6	–0.4
Manufacturing sector	24.4	20.5	19.9	22.7	2.2	2.7	–.5
High-tech industries[1]	2.9	4.4	2.6	4.5	4.1	9.9	–5.8
Non-high tech industries[2]	21.5	16.2	17.3	18.2	1.9	.7	1.2
Logging and wood industries	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.0	.0	–3.0	3.0
Food and beverage industries	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.0	.8	.2
Tobacco products industries	.2	.2	.0	.1	1.6	–.7	2.3
Rubber product industries	.9	.7	.8	1.1	1.7	4.3	–2.6
Textile industries	.5	.4	.6	.8	2.4	3.1	–.8
Leather and allied products	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	3.5	–3.3
Clothing industries	.6	.5	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.8	–.4
Furniture and fixture industries	.4	.3	.6	.6	2.5	1.2	1.3
Paper and allied products industries	1.9	.9	1.1	.8	2.6	1.2	1.5
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.9	–1.8	–2.5	.7
Primary metal industries	1.6	.8	1.0	.9	3.8	2.2	1.5
Fabricated metals products	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	.0
Machinery industries	1.4	2.2	1.4	2.5	4.9	7.0	–2.1
Transportation equipment industries	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	4.8	–.3	5.0
Electrical and electronic product industries	1.5	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.8	13.1	–9.4
Nonmetallic mineral product industries	.7	.5	.6	.7	1.0	3.1	-2.2
Refined petroleum and coal product industries.	3	.5	.2	.2	6.0	1.3	4.7
Chemical and chemical products industries	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.3	2.9	2.9	.0
Scientific and professional equipment	.3	.9	.2	1.1	–1.9	–.6	-1.4
Other manufacturing industries	.4	.4	.6	.5	3.8	1.2	2.6

[1] Machinery industries plus electrical and electronic product industries.

[2] Manufacturing minus machinery industries minus electrical and electronic product industries.

NOTE: Nominal output and hour shares are expressed relative to the business sector and represent an average for 1987–97.

growth in the business sector over the 1987–97 period. Our investigation shows that when viewed in isolation, the high-tech manufacturing industries can account for a large portion of the Canada-U.S. gap in business sector productivity growth over this period. (See table 5.) However, the negative impact of the high-tech industries is countered by a positive contribution to the gap in business sector productivity growth from 'other manufacturing industries' led by transportation equipment industries. These two effects together partially offset one another. Therefore, while the high-tech manufacturing industries figure significantly in the Canada-U.S. gap in productivity growth, the overall contribution of the manufacturing sector to the gap is close to zero for the 1987–97 period .

Our analysis also shows the sensitivity of decomposition analysis to the level of aggregation used for the examination. The first part of table 5 shows the contribution of the manufacturing sector industries to the business sector gap using the 20 industries within the manufacturing sector for the calculations. The last four rows show the same calculations using only the aggregate manufacturing sector data. Note that although the total contribution of the manufacturing sector to the gap is unchanged, the component effects are different across these two calculations. This raises the possibility that if we were to explore the high-tech industries in even more detail, the productivity effect may disappear and be replaced by a structure impact: Canada may just be producing more products requiring lower productivity growth than the United States does.

Service sector. Detailed industry data is available for seven industries within the service sector[36] for both Canada and the United States.[37] Share and productivity analysis of the service sector industries for the 1987–97 period (table 6) shows that:

1. In terms of nominal output share, the service sector as a whole is much larger in the United States than in Canada.

Table 5. Contribution of manufacturing industries to Canada-U.S. business sector productivity gap, 1987–97

Industry and effect	1987–97
Business sector productivity growth gap	–0.39
Total contribution of manufacturing sector to business sector gap	–.01
Pure productivity effect:	
Sum of manufacturing industries[1]	.01
High-tech industries[2]	–.21
Non-high-tech industries[3]	.22
Logging and wood industries	.04
Food and beverage industries	.00
Tobacco products industries	.00
Rubber Product Industries	–.02
Textile Industries	.00
Leather and allied products	.00
Clothing industries	.00
Furniture and fixture industries	.00
Paper and allied products industries	.01
Printing, publishing and allied industries	.01
Primary metal industries	.02
Fabricated metals products	.00
Machinery Industries, except electrical machinery	–.04
Transportation equipment industries	14
Electrical and electronic product industries	–.17
Non-metallic mineral product industries	–.01
Refined petroleum and coal product industries	03
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	00
Scientific and professional equipment	–.01
Other manufacturing industries	.01
Structure effect	–.04
Reallocation effect	.02
Total contribution of manufacturing sector to business sector gap (alternate calculation)[4]	–.01
Pure productivity effect	–.13
Structure effect	09
Reallocation effect	.02

[1] Contribution of manufacturing sector to business sector productivity gap is calculated as the sum of industry-level effects using 20 disaggregate industries.

[2] Machinery industries, except electrical machinery, plus electrical and electronic product industries.

[3] Manufacturing minus machinery industries, except electrical machinery, minus electrical and electronic product industries.

[4] Alternate calculation of manufacturing sector's contribution to business sector productivity gap calculated using only aggregate manufacturing sector data.

Table 6. Shares and productivity growth in the service sector, 1987–97

Industry	Nominal share		Hours share		Productivity growth		
	Canada	United States	Canada	United States	Canada	United States	Canadian -U.S. gap
Business sector	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.6	–0.4
Service sector	59.3	71.1	63.5	66.1	.9	1.2	–.3
.....							
Transportation	5.3	3.7	5.6	4.4	2.0	1.5	.5
Communication	3.9	3.1	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.9	–.7
Utilities	4.5	3.3	1.1	1.1	–.4	2.5	–2.9
Wholesale trade	7.0	7.8	6.9	7.4	1.8	4.1	–2.3
Retail trade	7.8	10.3	14.8	19.4	1.0	2.4	–1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13.6	20.9	7.2	7.7	1.6	1.8	–.2
Other services	17.2	22.2	25.6	24.7	.0	-.5	.5

NOTE: Figures may not sum due to rounding. Nominal output and hour shares are expressed relative to the business sector and represent an average for 1987–97.

Interestingly, both service sectors have similar shares of hours.

2. Retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate and "other business services"[38] industries are significantly larger in the United States, in terms of nominal output share, than in Canada. However, transportation service and utilities industries are larger in Canada than in the United States.

3. From 1987 to 1997, communications industries had the strongest productivity performance for Canada, whereas wholesale trade industries registered the most robust average annual productivity growth among U.S. service sector industries.

4. For the most part, the productivity performance of U.S. service-sector industries has exceeded the performance of Canadian industries over the 1987–97 period. The exceptions are the transportation and other business service industries, where Canada did better.

5. The largest negative gap in productivity growth (in favor of the United States) by industry is for the utilities, followed by the wholesale and retail trade.

A decomposition of the contribution of each industry to the Canada-U.S. gap in productivity growth in the business sector (table 7) shows that, consistent with our previous findings, the service sector contributed quite significantly to this Canada-U.S. gap over the 1987–97 period. (See the text tabulation on page 21.) Furthermore, we find that among the service industries, the wholesale and retail trade industries contributed most significantly toward the gap in business sector productivity over the same period (–0.3 percentage points).[39]

Table 7, again illustrates that the results from the decomposition analysis are sensitive to the level of aggregation used for the examination: when disaggregated service-sector data are used, the pure productivity contribution from the service sector is twice as large as when aggregate service-sector data are used. The results in this section, therefore, suggest caution in concluding that the service sector played a very small role in explaining the business sector gap over the period 1996 to 2000 (text tabulation, page 21), because the decomposition results are subject to change based on the level of aggregation used.[40]

USING RECENT INDUSTRY-LEVEL DATA, our work examines the industry-level productivity performance in the Canadian and U.S. business sectors. Our analysis suggests that the productivity revival in both the United States (starting in 1995) and Canada (starting in 1996) can be attributed in large measure to the performance of the service sector. The service

Table 7. Contribution of service sector industries to business sector productivity gap, 1987–97

Industry and effect	1987–97
Business sector productivity growth gap	–0.39
Total contribution of service sector to business sector gap	–.46
'Pure' productivity effect:	
Sum of service industries[1]	–.35
Transportation	.02
Communication	–.02
Utilities	–.11
Wholesale trade	–.17
Retail trade	–.13
Finance, insurance, and real estate	–.02
Other services	.08
Structure effect	–.10
Reallocation effect	–.01
Total contribution of service sector to business sector gap (Alternate calculations)	–.47
Productivity effect[2]	–.16
Structure effect	–12
Reallocation effect	–20

[1] Contribution of service sector to business sector productivity gap is calculated as sum of industry-level effects using seven disaggregated industries.

[2] Alternate calculation of the service sector's contribution to business sector productivity gap calculated using only aggregate service sector data.

sector's heavy investment in information and communication technologies (ICT) provides support to the view that what really matters for improving productivity growth is the incorporation or the use of ICT into the service-sector industries, rather than its production in manufacturing.

We find that although productivity growth has improved markedly in the Canadian business sector since 1996, it still lags behind the performance of the U.S. business sector. Our investigation into the industrial sources of the Canada-U.S. gap in productivity growth suggests that the service sector contributed most significantly to this gap from 1987 to 1997, whereas the manufacturing sector was the dominant player from 1996 to 2000. Given the role that high-tech industries played in U.S. manufacturing productivity performance over the late1990s, it would seem that the gap over the 1996–2000 period reflects a Canada-U.S. gap in high-tech productivity. However, it remains unclear whether the contribution from the manufacturing sector reflects a pure productivity gap or differences in the industrial composition of the high-tech sector. □

Notes

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[1] See for example, S. Rao and S. Nadeau, "The role of Industrial Structure in Canada's Productivity Performance" in *Productivity Issues in Canada*, May 2002, pp.137–164, and L. Eldridge, and M. Sherwood, "A perspective on the U.S.-Canada Manufacturing Productivity Gap," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2001, pp. 31–48, among others.

[2] The reason is that data for these most recent years are always preliminary and subject to revisions. For the last 2 years, the United States has revised its GDP downward by more than 1 percentage point.

[3] Our study does not look at the productivity level gap between the two countries. Instead our focus is solely on the Canada-U.S. productivity growth gap.

[4] This implies that a low productivity growth within an industry can contribute significantly to aggregate productivity growth if the industry is relatively large. Similarly, a high productivity growth for a given industry combined with a small relative importance of that industry within the business sector might lead to a small contribution.

[5] The major break in Canada-U.S. productivity performance over the last 30 years seems to have occurred around 1985. (Please see chart 1.)

[6] Canadian input-output tables (on which our output data are based) switched their commodity classification in 1987. We are working on getting Canadian data back to 1981 on a comparable post-1987 basis, and will be updating our results when they are available.

[7] Canadian data for standard of living, which is measured as real gross domestic product per capita, are from Statistics Canada. This indicator equals gross domestic product in chained 1997 dollars (available in CANSIM tables 380-0017) divided by the total population (available in CANSIM table 051-0001). The U.S. data for per capita gross domestic product in chained 1996 dollars are taken from National Income and Product Accounts Tables (accessible via Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Web site, table 8.7).

[8] Chart 1 shows the productivity index for the Canadian business sector divided by productivity index in the U.S. (1970=100 for both countries). A reading above 1 implies that the relative Canada/U.S. productivity *level* is above the *level* in the base period (1970). A decrease in the relative index implies that productivity *growth* in Canada is slower than the productivity *growth* in the U.S. business sector. Data are from Statistics Canada (available in CANSIM table 383-008) and BLS (accessible via the BLS Web site, **http://stats.bls.gov** detailed statistics, series ID: PRS84006092).

[9] In the remainder of this article, 'productivity' will refer to labor productivity.

[10] The primary sector includes agriculture, fishing, mining and forestry industries.

[11] The use of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the input-output tables after 1997 causes a break in data at detailed industry level.

[12] A more detailed discussion of the Canadian data (including the impact of the revisions to the output data) appears in the appendix.

[13] Note that these estimates are preliminary at this point and subject to revision.

[14] Another option is to use the STAN database from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data, which is a compilation of industry-level data for OECD countries in a standardized format. There are two problems with using these data. First, the data are on a Laspeyres (1992 dollars) basis. Second, the OECD data do not include the latest revisions that our data set includes.

[15] These output data are taken from the BEA Web site at: **http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/dn2/gpo.htm**.

[16] See S. Lum and B. Moyer, "Gross output by Industry 1997–1999," *Survey of Current Business*, December 2000, pp. 24–35 and S. Lum, B. Moyer, and R. K. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product Originating by Industry for 1947–1998," *Survey of Current Business*, June 2000, pp. 24–54. Lum and Moyer summarize the recent data and Lum and others provide details on the data construction and sources.

[17] The other distinction is that "private industries" include non-profit organizations and paid employees of private households, whereas "business sector" excludes these two categories.

[18] For the 1987–2000 period, average annual growth for business sector output is 3.6 percent, compared with 3.5 percent for private industries.

[19] See, for example, K. Stiroh, *Information technology and the U.S. Productivity Revival: What do Industry Data Say?* (New York, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 2001) and C. Stiendel and K. Stiroh, "Productivity: What is it and Why do we care about it?" *Business Economics*, October 2001. In fact, Stiroh's 2001 study goes on to suggest that the pickup in productivity growth in 1996 signalled a shift in trend productivity in the United States.

[20] While productivity revival in the U.S. seems to have begun in 1995, productivity growth in Canada started to accelerate in 1996.

[21] Note that the latest revisions to U.S. and Canadian business sector productivity (in June 2002 for Canada and September 2002 for the U.S.) are not reflected in our analysis. The revisions to the U.S data were mostly for the 1999–2001 period and would not change our results drastically.

[22] Interestingly, the magnitude of the Canada-U.S. productivity growth gap along with the evolution of the gap over periods is quite sensitive to the periods chosen. For example, if we divide our sample (1987–2000) in two periods according to the pickup in U.S. productivity performance (1987–95, 1995–2000), the productivity gap *increases* significantly from the first to the second period (–0.1 percentage point over 1987–95 to –1.0 percentage point over 1995–

2000). However, if we use the pickup in Canadian productivity growth as the breakpoint in the sample (1987–96, 1996–2000), the productivity growth gap *declines* slightly across the two periods (table 1). The one constant across these two scenarios is that regardless of how we break the sample, a productivity growth gap exists between Canada and the United States over the second half of the 1990s, and that is what is important for our analysis.

[23] For the years prior to 1996, the statistical discrepancy is relatively small (accounting for less than 0.1 percent of nominal business sector output), post 1996, however, the discrepancy is nontrivial (averaging 0.4 percent of nominal output).

[24] Another alternative is to use the industry aggregate of private industries that excludes the statistical discrepancy. This is not done, however, because there is a large discrepancy between the average annual growth rate of business sector output (from BLS) and this proxy of the business sector output.

[25] See formula for decomposing aggregate productivity growth by industry, equations (1) and (2) in the text.

[26] Stiroh, *Information technology and the U.S. Productivity Revival,* 2001, and Steindel and Stiroh, "Productivity: What is it and Why do we care about it?", 2001, suggest that the surge in U.S. manufacturing productivity performance over the late 1990s was due, in large part, to the performance of the high-tech manufacturing industries, an element missing on the Canadian side.

[27] Note that we do not have any data on nominal output for Canada (total and industry-level) post 1997. To "fill-in" this missing data we assume that that nominal output shares follow the same growth pattern as real output shares over the 1998–2000 period. The average nominal output shares for Canada over 1987–2000 shown in table 2, therefore, represent an *approximation.*

[28] This may, in part, reflect the fact that health and educational services are largely public in Canada (thus excluded from the definition of the business sector) whereas these services are often privately provided in the United States and thus counted as part of the U.S. service sector.

[29] McKinsey Global Institute Study, *U.S. Productivity Growth 1995–2000: Understanding the Contribution of Information Technology Relative to Other Factors,* 2001.

[30] It should be noted that decomposing aggregate productivity growth into the contribution of component industries is quite difficult and several alternative methods to the formula used in our study exist (for example, Stiroh, *Information technology and the U.S. Productivity Revival* 2001 and Eldridge and Sherwood "Perspective on the U.S.-Canada Manufacturing Productivity Gap," 2001). However, using alternative methods to decompose aggregate productivity growth does not change the main findings of our article. See section on decomposition in appendix.

[31] Reallocation involves resource shifts across individual industries of the total business sector. As such, it measures the contribution from the total business sector, rather than from individual industries.

[32] See B. Ark, R. Inklaar, and M. Timmer, "The Canada-U.S. Manufacturing Productivity Gap Revisited: New ICOP Results," University of Groningen, 2000. Ark uses a similar methodology to decompose the Canada-U.S. level gap in the manufacturing sector. Our modification is to adapt the methodology to analyze the growth gap.

[33] This might suggest a movement of resources from higher to lower productivity level industries.

[34] Unfortunately, more detailed industry data are not yet available for Canada for the 1997–2000 period.

[35] The 20 industries correspond to a 2-digit SIC level of disaggregation for the manufacturing sector.

[36] The seven industries correspond to a pseudo-1-digit SIC level of disaggregation for the service sector.

[37] Caveats to the detailed analysis of the service sector: Both Statistics Canada and BLS acknowledge that data for the service sector are, in general, of a poorer quality than those for the manufacturing sector.

[38] This subgroup includes health, education, travel, and food services industries.

[39] Concentrating on the productivity effect.

[40] Unfortunately, the lack of detailed industry data for Canada post 1997 prevents a test of this hypothesis.

Appendix: Methodologies and detailed data

Canadian data

To ensure that the final estimates in Canada are comparable with those in the United States, we measure labor productivity as real value-added per hour and real value-added as a chain-Fisher index in both countries.

For productivity measurement, output should be defined from the point of view of the producer and valued at basic prices. This includes subsidies and excludes all indirect taxes on products as well as trade and transportation margins incurred in the deliveries of output to other sectors. Similarly, intermediate inputs should be defined from the producer-as-purchaser point of view and valued at purchaser's prices. The value of inputs includes all taxes, as well as trade and transportation margins associated with taking delivery of intermediate inputs from other sectors.

In Canadian input-output tables, the valuation of inputs is at purchasers' prices, but the valuation of output does not reflect basic prices. Instead, output is valued at modified basic prices. The main difference between basic prices and modified basic prices relates to subsidies on products: valuation at basic prices includes subsidies on products, whereas valuation at modified basic prices excludes them. As subsidies on products are quite small in Canada except in a few industries (such as field crops and urban transit system industries), there is normally little difference between the value of output at basic prices and that at modified basic prices.

As part of the 2001 revision of the Canadian System of National Accounts, business purchases and government expenditures for software, including own-account production of software are now recognized as investment instead of intermediate inputs. The value-added estimates in this article reflect the results of the recent revision. These are summarized in tables A-1 and A-2.

As shown in table A-1, the recognition of business expenditures on software as investment has very little effect on the growth rate of real value added for all major industry groups. The growth of real value added for the business sector was revised up by 0.03 percentage points for the 1987–97 period. The effect of the revision was small for all sectors, ranging from –0.16 percentage points in the wholesale trade industry to 0.28 percentage points in the agriculture industry.

The nominal valued added for the business sector was revised up by about 1 percent for the period 1987 to 1997 as a result of the treatment of software expenditures as investment (table A-2). The effects of the revision on nominal value added vary across

Table A-1. Revisions to average annual growth of real value added by major industry sectors, 1987–97

(In percent)

Industry	Without software	With software	Revision
Business sector	2.06	2.10	0.03
Agriculture	4.14	4.42	.28
Mining	1.74	1.77	.03
Manufacturing	1.38	1.47	.09
Construction	–.34	–.40	–.06
Transportation	3.03	2.98	–.05
Communication	3.97	3.88	–.09
Other utilities	.96	.98	.02
Wholesale trade	3.49	3.33	–.16
Retail trade	1.72	1.71	–.01
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.65	3.71	.05
Other services	2.16	2.19	.02

NOTE: The manufacturing sector includes logging industries to conform to the U.S. definition, and "other services" include agriculture services, fishing and trapping. The revision for the agriculture industry includes the treatment of rent on land as property income, hence it became part of value added instead of intermediate expenditures.

Table A-2. Revisions to value added in current dollars by major industry sectors

(In billions Canadian dollars)

Industry	1987			1997		
	Without software	With software	Percent difference	Without software	With software	Percent difference
Business sector	$426.2	$431.0	1.1	$606.0	$612.2	1.0
Agriculture	9.8	10.8	9.6	11.2	12.6	12.4
Mining	25.8	25.7	–.2	35.0	33.9	–3.0
Manufacturing	111.4	111.1	–.3	153.5	152.4	–.7
Construction	38.0	37.8	–.6	42.8	43.0	.5
Transportation	23.2	23.2	.1	33.1	33.0	–.2
Communication	15.6	15.6	.1	22.7	22.3	–1.8
Other utilities	18.4	18.4	.0	26.5	26.8	1.1
Wholesale trade	30.3	30.4	.2	44.7	43.8	–2.0
Retail trade	35.4	35.4	–.1	43.9	46.4	5.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	49.5	53.6	8.3	81.2	87.1	7.3
Other services	68.7	69.0	.5	111.5	110.9	–.5

NOTE: The manufacturing sector includes logging industries to conform to the U.S. definition, and "other services" include agriculture services, fishing and trapping. The revision for agriculture industry includes the treatment of rent on land as property income, hence it became part of value added instead of intermediate expenditures.

industries. In 1997, the revision had significant effects on nominal value added for agriculture (12.4 percent), retail trade (5.9 percent), and finance, insurance, and real estate (7.3 percent), but it had very little effect for other industries.[1]

Industry decomposition of productivity gap

One troublesome aspect of the Bureau of Economic Analysis output data we used for our analysis was that a statistical discrepancy was included in the estimate of output for private industries. To ensure consistency between the aggregate and industry-level productivity growths, we adjusted industry output levels for the statistical discrepancy. Our approach to this problem was to assume that the statistical discrepancy was proportional to the size of the industries. We divided the real statistical discrepancy among the industries in proportion to their nominal shares and then added the two together using Fisher aggregation to obtain a new real output level adjusted for statistical discrepancy.

In this appendix, we present a similar analysis of the industry-level decomposition of the Canada-U.S. productivity gap as in the main text of the article. This is meant to highlight the sensitivity of our findings to the adjustments made to the data. Table A-3 shows average annual labor productivity growth in percent for industries in Canada and the United States in the top panel, contributions to business sector productivity growth in the United States in the middle panel, and contributions to the business sector productivity growth gap in the bottom panel.

Contribution to growth methodology

K.J. Stiroh decomposes aggregate labor productivity growth in the

U.S. private industries using the following methodology[2]:

$$CTG_{i,t} = \beta_{i,t} \cdot [\dot{Y}_{i,t} - \dot{H}_{i,t}] + (\beta_{i,t} - \delta_{i,t}) \cdot \dot{H}_{i,t} \quad (3)$$

$$\beta_{i,t} = \left[\frac{Y^N_{i,t}}{Y^N_t} + \frac{Y^N_{i,t-1}}{Y^N_{t-1}} \right] / 2 \quad (4)$$

$$\delta_{i,t} = \frac{H_{i,t}}{H_t} \quad (5)$$

Where Y is the chain-Fisher measure of real output, Y^N is the nominal value-added output and H is total hours worked.

Stiroh's methodology is quite similar in structure to the one adopted in our work (equation 1). Like the McKinsey Global Institute, Stiroh divides the total contribution from industry 'i' to the aggregate productivity growth into a "direct" effect and a "cross" effect.[3] The interpretation of the direct and indirect effects is also quite similar to McKinsey. The direct effect, given by the first term in equation 4, is a weighted average of industry-level labor productivity growth, with the weights representing the average nominal output share of industry 'i' in period t-1 and t. Therefore, as industries improve their individual productivity, aggregate productivity also rises, in proportion with relative industry size. The cross effect, on the other hand, reflects the effect on aggregate productivity growth from a reallocation of hours. This effect implies that as industries with nominal shares larger than labor shares experience growth in hours, aggregate productivity rises in tandem, and vice versa.

There are only two differences, both relatively minor, between the two methodologies. First, whereas McKinsey uses the lagged nominal output share, Stiroh uses an average of current and last period nominal output share as the weight on the direct effect. Second, the McKinsey formula has an adjustment term ($\frac{H_{i,t-1}}{H_t}$) in the formula, whereas the McKinsey formula does not.

The direct, cross and total contribution effects shown by our testing using the Stiroh method are similar to those obtained by the McKinsey formula.

Detail industry tables

Table A-4 presents the nominal output and hour shares in Canada and the United States.

Table A-3. Canada-U.S. industry level productivity performance, contribution to U.S. business sector productivity growth, and contribution to business sector productivity growth gap (Canada minus United States), 1987–2000

Industry	1987–96 Canada	1987–96 U.S.	1996–2000 Canada[1]	1996–2000 U.S.	Swing[2] Canada	Swing[2] U.S.
Business sector	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.2	1.2	1.7
Primary industries	3.1	2.7	5.2	4.5	2.1	1.8
Construction	–.7	.1	.4	–.5	1.1	–.6
Manufacturing	2.1	2.6	1.9	5.1	-.2	2.5
Services	.7	1.1	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.7

	1987–96	1996–2000	Swing[2]
Average business sector productivity growth in the United States	1.5	3.2	1.7
Direct contribution from—			
Primary	.1	.1	.0
Construction	.0	.0	–.0
Manufacturing	5	.9	.4
Services	.7	2.1	1.4
Reallocation effect	.1	.0	–.1

	1987–96	1996–2000
Canada-U.S. productivity growth gap	–0.5	–1.0
'Pure' productivity contribution from—		
Primary	0	.0
Construction	–.1	.1
Manufacturing	–.1	–.7
Services	–.2	–.4
Structure effect	.1	.1
Reallocation effect	–.1	.0

[1] Estimates for the 1998–2000 period at the industry-level are preliminary and subject to revisions.

[2] "Swing" is the change in average annual productivity growth across the 1987–96 and 1996–2000 periods.

Table A–4. Nominal output and hours shares in Canada and the United States, 1987 and 1997

Industry	Nominal share (percent)		Hours shares (percent)	
	1987	1997	1987	1997
Canada				
Primary industries	9.6	8.0	8.2	7.0
Agriculture	3.1	2.4	6.6	5.5
Mining	6.5	5.5	1.7	1.6
Construction	8.6	7.0	9.3	8.7
Manufacturing	25.3	24.9	21.9	19.0
High-tech	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.5
Non high-tech	22.4	21.7	19.1	16.4
Services	56.5	60.1	60.6	65.4
Transportation	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.4
Communication	3.8	3.6	2.4	2.4
Other utilities	4.4	4.4	0.9	1.0
Wholesale trade	6.8	7.2	6.6	7.3
Retail trade	8.4	7.6	15.0	14.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.5	14.2	6.9	7.1
Other services	15.0	17.8	23.3	27.5
United States				
Primary industries	4.4	3.5	4.3	3.3
Agriculture	2.2	1.8	3.3	2.6
Mining	2.3	1.7	1.0	.8
Construction	5.4	4.7	7.8	7.9
Manufacturing	21.8	19.1	24.3	21.1
High-tech	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.3
Non-high-tech	17.3	14.8	19.5	16.7
Services	68.4	72.8	63.6	67.8
Transportation	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.6
Communication	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.5
Other utilities	3.5	2.9	1.2	1.0
Wholesale trade	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.1
Retail trade	10.7	10.3	19.6	19.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20.3	21.7	8.1	7.6
Other services	19.4	23.4	21.5	26.7

Notes to the appendix

[1] The revision for agriculture includes the treatment of rent on land as property income, hence it became part of value added instead of intermediate expenditures.

[2] K. Stiroh, *Information technology and the U.S. Productivity Revival: What do Industry Data Say*? Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 2001.

[3] Global McKinsey Institute, *U. S Productivity Growth 1995–2000: Understanding the Contribution of Information Technology Relative to Other Factors*, 2001.

Jobs, gender, and marriage

There are at least three theories of gender segregation of occupation extant, and, like faculty departments, they often do not communicate much with each other. Feminist scholars, according to M. V. Lee Badgett and Nancy Folbre, often suggest it is a straightforward matter of continuing discrimination by employers. Sociologists look to socialization and social norming. Economists say occupational sorting might be a rational maximization of the work and family problem.

Badgett and Folbre suggest that as none of these is actually inconsistent with the others, it might be best to cross disciplinary boundaries. In their article, a maximization model is extended to include the marriage market and the marriage market accounts both for positive assortative mating (meaning likes often attract) and for a social norm under which gender nonconformity in occupation reduces ones desirability as a marriage partner.

Although their model and hypothesis were thus "economistic," their data gathering used a factorial survey method that has been used by both economists and sociologists. Here, the survey was designed as a set of "vignettes" in the form of personal ads. Several such "ads" were shown to a panel that was asked how many positive responses each ad would receive. Badgett and Folbre ".... believe that respondents' subjective evaluations of the attractiveness of the biographies to other people correspond closely to the respondents' own valuations of the characteristics in each personal ad."

Their statistical analysis used dummy variables for occupations of high and low status and masculine or feminine employment patterns (for example, day care worker and family therapist as low and high status "feminine" occupations and auto mechanic and orthopedic surgeon as low and high status "masculine" occupations). Badgett and Folbre conclude that "...wherever the gender associated with an occupation matters within a status category, gender nonconformity is penalized." In particular, men in high-status but feminine jobs are rated less highly than men in high-status masculine occupations and conversely, women in low- status masculine jobs are rated less highly than women in low-status feminine jobs. The model, conclude the authors, suggests that women face a lower rate of return in the marriage market to investments in human capital than do men and that gender conformity is rewarded for both sexes.

Marriage, motherhood, and earning power

Does marriage itself correlate with wages? In the case of men, economists have documented a substantial wage premium for being married, a premium that carries over even to divorced men. Does a similar premium exist for women?

Abbigail L. Chiodo and Michael T. Owyang say no. Once other factors such as education, experience, and children are taken into account, they find, "[T]he effect of marriage on women's wages becomes statistically insignificant." They do find evidence, however, of a correlation between the timing of marriage and women's earnings. Women who delay marriage have, on average, higher wages than women who marry early. Economists speculate that such an effect suggests that the early years of a career are crucial to developing the human capital needed to raise one's wage profile.

Another difference between the wage analyses for women and men is the effect of children. Although there is little impact of children on the marriage premium for husbands, women's average earnings go down if children are present. As was the case for marriage, delaying childbearing has a positive effect on wages, if only to attenuate the losses associated with having a family. In one study cited by Chiodo and Owyang, early childbearing was as-sociated with roughly a 4-percent decline in wages and later childbearing was associated with barely a 1-percent loss.

Chiodo and Owyang conclude, "Therefore, the theories that explain the relationship between men's wages and their marital status are necessarily different from the theories that explain this relationship for women. In short, this is because, compared to the average married man, the average married woman faces much more dramatic tradeoffs between her career and her family responsibilities."

Midwest work force composition

The impact of labor composition by education and experience on productivity in the Midwest is almost exactly the same as the impact of labor composition on productivity figure for the Nation. In both cases, according to a Worker Quality Index calculated by Daniel Aaronson and Daniel Sullivan of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, there has been an increase in worker "quality" (measured by education and experience) that has accounted for about 10 percent of productivity growth since the mid-1960s.

The way the Midwest has arrived at the average is interesting, however, and gives Aaronson and Sullivan some concern. The Midwest has both fewer high school dropouts than other regions, a fact that increases the quality of the region's labor composition, and fewer college graduates, a fact that works in the opposite direction. The authors point out in the *Chicago Fed Letter* that with the rate of high school graduation so high in the Midwest, the region will have to increase its share of workers with post-secondary training to continue to advance. □

Federal overtime law

"Moments Are the Elements of Profit": Overtime and the Deregulation of Working Hours under the Fair Labor Standards Act. By Marc Linder. Fanpihua Press, Iowa City, 2000, 524 pp., $15/paperback.

The Federal overtime law, which is part of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) originally enacted in 1938, requires that employees be paid one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours above 40 worked in each workweek. The purpose of this requirement is typically claimed to be twofold: (1) to spread employment among a greater number of workers by imposing an additional wage cost on employers who require their employees to work more than 40 hours a week; and (2) to provide an extra reward to those workers who have to work more than 40 hours a week, and thus have less time to spend in activities of their own choosing. These are admirable goals, but the fact remains that in the more than 60 years since passage of the FLSA, there are still millions of workers in the United States who work much more than 40 hours a week, often unwillingly.

How is it that the FLSA has not been a greater force for the reduction of working hours? This is the question explored in the four lengthy essays that constitute *Moments Are the Elements of Profit,* by Marc Linder, professor of law at the University of Iowa, as well as a practicing attorney.

The first chapter is a history of the origins and development of the overtime provision, including a discussion of overtime laws before the FLSA was enacted and of selected overtime laws in various States and foreign countries. The remaining three chapters illustrate in detail how special provisions in the overtime law have undermined its force. Two of these chapters deal with exemptions to the overtime (as well as minimum wage) provisions that excuse employers from paying time-and-one-half overtime compensation—in the one case to salaried managers, and in the other case to certain employees of certain small businesses. These exemptions reduce the number of employees who are protected by the FLSA's overtime compensation provisions. The other chapter shows how Congress in 1947 excluded certain kinds of activities from being compensable, and in effect shortened many employees' workweeks, thus reducing or eliminating these workers' overtime pay by legislative fiat.

The chapter on the origins and development of the overtime law explores the various methods by which excessive hours could be curtailed by means other than time-and-one-half wages for work of more than 40 hours in a week. Work of more than 40 hours in a week could be forbidden altogether (except perhaps in certain emergency situations). Employers could be required to request workers to work overtime, and be barred from taking any adverse action against an employee who declines to work overtime. The overtime premium could be raised to double-time or higher. The minimum wage could be raised to a high enough rate to reduce the financial need of workers to work long hours in order to be paid a living wage each week. Linder discusses these various options and others by concrete examples, mainly legislative debates about such proposals and some laws that adopted variants of these approaches.

The chapter on the exemption for certain salaried workers (executive, administrative, and professional employees) traces the legislative origins of this exemption to the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and notes that when Congress included a similar provision in the FLSA, it directed the Department of Labor to flesh out the details in regulations. These regulations set forth a two-part test: in order to be exempt, an employee must be paid at least a specified amount per week on a salary basis, and must satisfy certain duty requirements. The theory behind the regulation was that managerial workers who are deprived of minimum-wage and overtime-compensation protections should be paid on a salary basis because that is the hallmark of such workers (they are paid to do a job, no matter how many or few hours per week they work, whether on account of major projects that require long hours or slow weeks that leave time for golf and similar outings); that the salary had to be high enough to provide the workers with a living wage; and that they had to perform specified true managerial duties.

At least 32 million workers are deprived of FLSA wage protections because of this exemption, Linder notes. More than 25 years ago, when the salary test was high enough to reflect what bona fide executives were actually earning, it was typically a clear dividing line between who was exempt and who was not. Today, by contrast, most purported executives have their exempt or nonexempt status determined by the necessarily less precise managerial duties tests.

The chapter on the narrower definition of compensable activities enacted by Congress in 1947 is a riveting story that, as Linder ruefully notes, "has receded into oblivion." The story starts shortly after the end of World War II. Unionized workers, facing shorter workweeks because of reduced military production after the war, instituted lawsuits seeking back pay for the time at the beginning of the workday for the time that they spent walking, riding, or traveling from the factory gate or place where they punched a time clock to their actual place of work, and for the time spent in the return trip at the end of the day. The Supreme Court ruled in the workers' favor in three cases.

Congress responded by enacting the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947, which in effect nullified the Supreme Court's decisions by stating that "preliminary" and "postliminary" activities such as "walking, riding, or traveling to and from the actual place of the performance of the principal activity" were not compensable

(unless made so by contract or by custom or practice). But Congress did more than establish this narrower definition of compensable activities. It made two additional important changes to the FLSA that affected not only these activities, but all other situations as well. First, Congress added a statute of limitations of 2 years, or 3 years in the case of willful violations, thereby greatly reducing the amount of back wages that workers could recover, even for those activities that were clearly compensable. Second, Congress eliminated class actions and representative actions in court, making it more difficult for workers to be included in a lawsuit.

The chapter on the exemption for small businesses is a complex but deftly told chronicle of how there actually never was a small business exemption to the FLSA, and the attempt by small-business lobby groups to claim that there had always been one. Amendments in 1989 stripped from the protections of the FLSA numerous employees who had previously enjoyed its benefits. The adverse effect of this legislation fell most heavily on construction workers, but also on workers in retail and service businesses.

Originally, the FLSA applied to individual employees, based on the links that each one had to interstate commerce, without regard to the size of the employer. Thus, an employee who regularly crossed State lines was covered, as was an employee who regularly worked on items that were shipped out of State, regardless of whether the employer was a large or small business. Few construction workers or employees in retail or service establishments were covered originally, except those who regularly crossed over into a neighboring State in connection with their work, or worked on goods that were sent out of State.

This so-called individual coverage under the FLSA resulted in many anomalous situations in which workers doing essentially the same work were covered by the law, or not covered, depending upon whether or not they crossed State lines or produced goods for interstate commerce. Indeed, employers could segregate work so that, for example, a mailroom clerk who packaged and sent goods only within the same State would not be covered, whereas another employee in the same mailroom who did the same job with respect to goods shipped out of State would be covered.

In 1961, Congress greatly expanded FLSA protections by extending coverage to all employees in an entire enterprise if that enterprise had at least two employees who were individually covered (that is, "engaged in," or "producing goods for," interstate commerce) or who were "handling, selling or otherwise working on" goods or materials that had been shipped in from out of State. Under this expanded coverage, if an enterprise had two mailroom clerks who were shipping goods out of state, then all employees of the enterprise would be covered, even though none of those other employees were engaged in, or producing goods for, interstate commerce. Equally important was the "handling" coverage, as it came to be called. For example, construction workers who handled nails or lumber or roofing shingles that had been shipped in from out of State were covered for the first time, as were restaurant workers and other retail or service business workers who handled utensils, plates, apparel, and myriad other goods and materials that had been shipped in from out of State.

Some enterprises were covered only if they did a specified dollar volume of business in a year. However, these annual dollar amounts were lowered for retail and service enterprises to $250,000 and were eliminated altogether for construction enterprises. Thus, the trend from 1961 until the 1989 amendments was to expand enterprise coverage to protect more workers. In explaining these intricacies, Linder lays bare the distortion of earlier legislative history that underlay the attempts by certain business interests and legislators in 1989 to claim that these dollar volume tests amounted to a small business exemption that had always been a part of the FLSA. When Congress raised the annual dollar volume threshold for enterprise coverage to $500,000 in 1989, it removed from coverage almost all construction workers and many retail and service workers in these small businesses—one of the first major rollbacks in the protections of the FLSA.

Many books written about the FLSA are mainly for practitioners, and hence tend to focus on the innumerable details of the current state of the law. Linder's goal is much different. He approaches the FLSA from a historical view, and his writing has a definite edge. The narrative power, the striking insights, and the mordant eloquence—all make this a book that will appeal to an audience far beyond those interested in the overtime law to all those who seek to understand an important and ongoing aspect of the struggle between labor and capital in modern America. In short, Linder's book shows how politics and the conflict of values have shaped an important part of the legal landscape for working men and women in the last 60 years.

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This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of past experience. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 43, and 47. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2002 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 2002 *Review* and reflect the experience through March 2002. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 49 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/cps/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments;* and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, BLS Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series,
contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–24)

Household survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employ-ment as a percent of the civilian nonin-stitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*.

Labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 are seasonally adjusted. Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called X-11 ARIMA which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method previously used by BLS. A detailed description of the procedure appears in the X-11 *ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, by Estela Bee Dagum (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983).

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 300,000 establishments representing all industries except agriculture. Industries are classified in accordance with the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in manufacturing include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers closely associated with production operations. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in the following industries: transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay

for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Data are centered within the span. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 356 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 139 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The latest adjustment, which incorporated March 2001 benchmarks, was made with the release of May 2002 data, published in the July issue of the *Review.* Coincident with the benchmark adjustment, historical seasonally adjusted data were revised to reflect updated seasonal factors. Unadjusted data from April 2000 forward and seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward were revised with the release of the May 2002 data.

In addition to the routine benchmark revisions and updated seasonal factors introduced with the release of the May 2002 data, the first estimates for the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries were published from a new probability-based sample design. These industries are the third group to convert to a probability-based sample under a 4-year phase-in plan of a sample redesign project. The completion of the phase-in for the redesign, in June 2003 for the services industry, will coincide with the conversion of national establishment survey series from industry coding based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information, see the the June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings.*

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2002 data.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review).* When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Thus, fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

Covered employment and wage data (ES–202)

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, WAGE, AND ESTABLISHMENT DATA in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Covered Employment and Wages data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, ES-202 monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employ-

ment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different four-digit SIC codes.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wages per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classificatiion System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the CEW program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past the CEW program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned

by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

The2000 county data used to calculate the 2000–2001 changes were adjusted for changes in industry and county classification to make them comparable to data for 2001. As a result, the adjusted 2000 data differ to some extent from the data available on the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 25–31)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/non-metropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ect/

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691–6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 25 for medium and large private establishments and in table 26 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the inci-

dence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, well-ness programs, and employee assistance programs.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ebs/

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 27.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

http:/www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 32–42)

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associ-

ated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 33. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of home-ownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the product code extension of the SIC developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard Industrial Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by coun-try or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691–7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 43–46)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a fam-

ily of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, non-energy materials, and purchased business ser-vices.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 43–46 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity data supplement the measures for the business economy and major sectors with annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries at the three- and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification system. In addition to labor productivity, the industry data also include annual measures of compensation and unit labor costs for three-digit industries and measures of multifactor productivity for three-digit manufacturing industries and railroad transportation. The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production workers and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental pay-

ments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of the combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** used represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census,with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some trade and services industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618.

International Comparisons

(Tables 47–49)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 47 and 48 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. An exception to this rule is that the Canadian statistics for 1976 onward are adjusted to cover ages 16 and older, whereas the age at which compulsory schooling ends remains at 15. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 8–11.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000), Canada (1976) France (1992), Germany (1991), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–93 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly conparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

BLS recently introduced a new adjusted series for Canada. Beginning with the data for 1976, Canadian data are adjusted to more closely approximate U.S. concepts. Adjustments are made to the unemployed and labor force to exclude: (1) 15-year-olds; (2) passive jobseekers (persons only reading newspaper ads as their method of job search); (3) persons waiting to start a new job who did not seek work in the past 4 weeks; and (4) persons unavailable for work due to personal or family responsibilities. An adjustment is made to include full-tine students looking for full-time work. The impact of the adjustments was to lower the annual average unemployment rate by 0.1–0.4 percentage point in the 1980s and 0.4–1.0 percentage point in the 1990s.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.5 percentage point in 1995.

For Germany, the data for 1991 onward refer to unified Germany. Data prior to 1991 relate to the former West Germany. The impact of including the former East Germany was to increase the unemployment rate from 4.3 to 5.6 percent in 1991.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data.

The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 44. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–92 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. In 1998, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.5 to 8.4 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 49 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 43 and 45 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Denmark has not published estimates of average hours for 1994–97; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employ-

ment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France (for all years) and Italy (beginning 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966.

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 50–51)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6180, or access the Internet at: **http://www.bls.gov/iif/**

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A fatal work injury is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6175, or the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/iif/

Where to find additional data

Current and historical statistics from Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys are available at the addresses listed on the inside back cover of this *Review*, or on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2001	2002	2000	2001				2002			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.8	66.6	66.9	67.2	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5
Employment-population ratio	63.7	62.7	64.3	64,3	63.8	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.5
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9
Men	4.8	5.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1
16 to 24 years	11.4	12.8	9.6	10.5	11.2	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.5
25 years and over	3.6	4.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9
Women	4.7	5.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7
16 to 24 years	9.6	11.1	8.5	8.6	9.2	10.1	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.4
25 years and over	3.7	4.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total	131,922	130,791	132,185	132,433	132,193	131,943	131,130	130,759	130,706	130,844	130,795
Private sector	110,989	109,531	111,551	111,687	111,332	110,939	110,035	109,594	109,505	109,574	109,438
Goods-producing	24,944	23,836	25,626	25,493	25,136	24,786	24,375	24,049	23,879	23,787	23,623
Manufacturing	17,695	16,724	18,400	18,196	17,872	17,538	17,174	16,883	16,776	16,691	16,528
Service-producing	106,978	106,955	106,559	106,941	107,057	107,157	106,755	106,711	106,827	107,057	107,179
Average hours:											
Private sector	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2
Manufacturing	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.8	41.0	40.8	40.7
Overtime	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Employment Cost Index[2]											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	–	–	.7	1.3	.9	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.6
Private industry workers	–	–	.7	1.4	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4
Goods-producing[3]	–	–	.6	1.3	.9	.7	.8	1.2	.9	.6	.9
Service-producing[3]	–	–	.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	1.2	.6	.2
State and local government workers	–	–	.7	.9	.6	2.1	.6	.6	.4	2.2	.9
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union	–	–	.5	.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9
Nonunion	–	–	.7	1.5	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	1.1	.5	.4

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

[3] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-producing industries include all other private sector industries.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2001	2002	2000	2001				2002			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data[1,2]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	4.1	–	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6
Private nonfarm	4.2	–	.7	1.4	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:		–									
Civilian nonfarm	3.7	–	.6	1.1	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.8	.7	.4
Private nonfarm	3.8	–	.6	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.3
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.4	1.2	.2	1.3	1.0	.2	–.9	.7	.5	.6	–.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	–1.8	–1.2	.4	.9	.8	–.3	–3.2	1.1	.2	.2	–.5
Finished consumer goods	–2.4	–1.6	.1	1.2	1.0	–.3	–4.3	1.5	.4	.0	–.3
Capital equipment	1.0	–.4	1.1	–.1	–7.1	–.1	.1	2.9	–.3	–.7	–.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	–.2	–1.2	–.3	.2	.6	–1.0	–3.6	.9	1.1	1.1	–.3
Crude materials	–8.8	–10.6	9.4	–3.5	–6.6	–12.0	–12.2	8.0	37.1	1.9	1.9
Productivity data[3]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	1.1	–	2.1	–1.5	–.2	1.8	7.6	8.3	1.8	5.4	–
Nonfarm business sector	1.1	–	1.7	–1.5	–.1	2.1	7.3	8.6	1.7	5.1	–
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	1.4	–	–.7	–2.6	2.2	3.2	10.8	4.6	5.0	5.7	–

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly average					Four quarters ending				
	2001	2002				2001	2002			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	1.4	3.0	4.2	5.3	–	1.5	1.4	2.4	3.5	–
All persons, nonfarm business sector	1.5	2.9	3.9	4.9	–	1.4	1.4	2.3	3.3	–
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4
Private nonfarm	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.2
Union	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.2
Nonunion	.7	1.1	1.1	.5	.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.2
State and local governments	.6	.6	.4	2.2	.9	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.7	.9	.8	.7	.4	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9
Private nonfarm	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.3	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.7
Union	1.6	.7	.9	1.0	.8	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.5
Nonunion	.7	1.0	1.0	.4	.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.7
State and local governments	.5	.5	.3	1.8	.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	215,092	217,570	216,663	216,823	217,006	217,198	217,407	217,630	217,866	218,107	218,340	218,548	218,741	219,897	220,114
Civilian labor force	143,734	144,863	144,510	144,367	144,763	144,911	144,852	144,786	145,123	145,634	145,393	145,180	145,150	145,838	145,857
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3
Employed	136,933	136,485	136,450	136,143	136,196	136,487	136,383	136,343	136,757	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.7	62.7	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.0	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.5	62.4
Unemployed	6,801	8,378	8,060	8,224	8,567	8,424	8,469	8,443	8,366	8,321	8,405	8,637	8,711	8,302	8,450
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8
Not in the labor force	71,359	72,707	72,153	72,456	72,243	72,287	72,556	72,844	72,743	72,473	72,947	73,369	73,591	74,059	74,257
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	95,181	96,439	95,929	95,999	96,116	96,205	96,375	96,468	96,552	96,732	96,860	97,022	97,139	97,635	97,762
Civilian labor force	72,816	73,630	73,269	73,307	73,525	73,766	73,689	73,670	73,802	74,108	73,883	73,770	73,744	73,993	74,254
Participation rate	76.5	76.3	76.4	76.4	76.5	76.7	76.5	76.4	76.4	76.6	76.3	76.0	75.9	75.8	76.0
Employed	69,776	69,734	69,591	69,517	69,627	69,918	69,739	69,792	69,895	70,213	69,921	69,617	69,600	69,967	70,293
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.3	72.3	72.5	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.4	72.3	72.4	72.6	72.2	71.8	71.6	71.7	71.9
Unemployed	3,040	3,896	3,678	3,789	3,898	3,848	3,950	3,879	3,906	3,895	3,962	4,153	4,145	4,026	3,962
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3
Not in the labor force	22,365	22,809	22,660	22,692	22,591	22,439	22,686	22,797	22,750	22,623	22,977	23,252	23,394	23,642	23,508
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	103,983	105,136	104,668	104,752	104,871	104,977	105,089	105,190	105,334	105,421	105,509	105,594	105,678	106,235	106,322
Civilian labor force	63,016	63,648	63,603	63,314	63,616	63,551	63,556	63,534	63,760	63,858	63,975	63,921	64,036	64,479	64,310
Participation rate	60.6	60.5	60.8	60.4	60.7	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.5
Employed	60,417	60,420	60,441	60,161	60,237	60,262	60,320	60,262	60,581	60,675	60,668	60,697	60,676	61,443	61,073
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.1	57.5	57.7	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.4
Unemployed	2,599	3,228	3,163	3,153	3,379	3,289	3,236	3,272	3,180	3,184	3,308	3,224	3,360	3,035	3,237
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0
Not in the labor force	40,967	41,488	41,065	41,438	41,255	41,426	41,533	41,656	41,574	41,563	41,533	41,673	41,642	41,757	42,013
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	15,929	15,994	16,065	16,073	16,019	16,017	15,943	15,972	15,980	15,954	15,971	15,933	15,925	16,027	16,030
Civilian labor force	7,902	7,585	7,637	7,746	7,622	7,594	7,607	7,581	7,561	7,667	7,535	7,489	7,369	7,366	7,293
Participation rate	49.6	47.4	47.5	48.2	47.6	47.4	47.7	47.5	47.3	48.1	47.2	47.0	46.3	46.0	45.5
Employed	6,740	6,332	6,418	6,464	6,331	6,307	6,324	6,289	6,280	6,425	6,400	6,228	6,164	6,125	6,042
Employment-population ratio[2]	42.3	39.6	40.0	40.2	39.5	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.3	40.3	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	37.7
Unemployed	1,162	1,253	1,219	1,282	1,290	1,287	1,283	1,292	1,280	1,243	1,135	1,261	1,206	1,241	1,251
Unemployment rate	14.7	16.5	16.0	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1
Not in the labor force	8,027	8,409	8,428	8,327	8,397	8,422	8,337	8,391	8,419	8,287	8,436	8,444	8,555	8,661	8,736
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	178,111	179,783	179,178	179,279	179,398	179,524	179,665	179,816	179,979	180,146	180,306	180,450	180,580	180,460	180,599
Civilian labor force	119,399	120,150	120,020	119,863	120,059	120,197	120,152	120,272	120,449	120,502	120,479	120,345	120,093	120,084	120,166
Participation rate	67.0	66.8	67.0	66.9	66.9	67.0	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.5
Employed	114,430	114,013	114,092	113,871	113,834	114,003	113,951	114,008	114,250	114,373	114,294	114,128	113,910	113,995	114,135
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.2	63.4	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.2
Unemployed	4,969	6,137	5,928	5,992	6,225	6,195	6,201	6,264	6,199	6,129	6,184	6,218	6,184	6,089	6,031
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Not in the labor force	58,713	59,633	59,157	59,416	59,339	59,327	59,513	59,545	59,530	59,644	59,828	60,104	60,487	60,376	60,432
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,138	25,578	25,414	25,444	25,478	25,514	25,552	25,591	25,633	25,675	25,717	25,751	25,784	25,484	25,519
Civilian labor force	16,421	16,565	16,473	16,454	16,638	16,610	16,570	16,390	16,541	16,789	16,682	16,540	16,706	16,374	16,395
Participation rate	65.3	64.8	64.8	64.7	65.3	65.1	64.8	64.0	64.5	65.4	64.9	64.2	64.8	64.3	64.2
Employed	15,006	14,872	14,876	14,746	14,843	14,928	14,816	14,763	14,907	15,148	15,027	14,754	14,827	14,684	14,669
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.7	58.1	58.5	58.0	58.3	58.5	58.0	57.7	58.2	59.0	58.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5
Unemployed	1,416	1,693	1,597	1,708	1,795	1,682	1,754	1,627	1,634	1,641	1,656	1,786	1,879	1,690	1,726
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.2	9.7	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5
Not in the labor force	8,717	9,013	8,940	8,990	8,840	8,903	8,982	9,201	9,092	8,886	9,034	9,211	9,078	9,110	9,124

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	24,942	25,963	25,574	25,655	25,739	25,827	25,917	26,008	26,096	26,184	26,272	26,355	26,436	26,994	27,191
Civilian labor force	17,328	17,943	17,773	17,697	17,913	17,843	17,891	18,045	18,030	18,103	18,049	18,169	18,134	18,614	18,658
Participation rate	69.5	69.1	69.5	69.0	69.6	69.1	69.0	69.4	69.1	69.1	68.7	68.9	68.6	69.0	68.9
Employed	16,190	16,590	16,522	16,405	16,498	16,581	16,573	16,685	16,664	16,739	16,637	16,755	16,708	17,155	17,223
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.9	63.9	64.6	63.9	64.1	64.2	63.9	64.2	63.9	63.9	63.3	63.6	63.2	63.5	63.6
Unemployed	1,138	1,353	1,251	1,292	1,415	1,261	1,318	1,360	1,366	1,363	1,412	1,414	1,425	1,459	1,436
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7
Not in the labor force	7,614	8,020	7,801	7,959	7,827	7,984	8,026	7,963	8,066	8,082	8,223	8,186	8,303	8,380	8,436

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

[3] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	136,933	136,485	136,450	136,143	136,196	136,487	136,383	136,343	136,757	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408
Men	73,196	72,903	72,821	72,719	72,780	73,093	72,893	72,931	73,023	73,402	73,151	72,773	72,690	72,994	73,249
Women	63,737	63,582	63,629	63,423	63,416	63,394	63,490	63,412	63,734	63,910	63,837	63,769	63,749	64,542	64,159
Married men, spouse present	44,007	44,116	44,210	44,190	44,021	44,306	44,037	44,150	44,235	44,129	44,245	44,093	44,005	44,401	44,587
Married women, spouse present	34,153	34,153	34,291	34,074	34,052	34,015	34,050	34,035	34,278	34,479	34,322	34,264	34,189	34,525	34,620
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,715	4,213	4,289	4,132	4,210	4,097	3,982	4,139	4,308	4,356	4,343	4,329	4,273	4,643	4,807
Slack work or business conditions	2,396	2,788	2,818	2,744	2,752	2,685	2,703	2,760	2,811	2,814	2,888	2,855	2,893	3,027	3,152
Could only find part-time work	1,006	1,124	1,122	1,075	1,140	1,110	1,097	1,113	1,153	1,177	1,133	1,159	1,110	1,297	1,275
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,790	18,843	18,582	18,711	18,933	18,988	19,251	19,143	19,047	18,928	18,685	18,727	18,555	19,314	18,421
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,627	4,119	4,166	4,050	4,132	3,983	3,887	4,025	4,185	4,266	4,274	4,272	4,219	4,496	4,675
Slack work or business conditions	2,340	2,726	2,730	2,686	2,690	2,611	2,629	2,689	2,806	2,755	2,857	2,816	2,854	2,947	3,062
Could only find part-time work	997	1,114	1,114	1,059	1,129	1,087	1,099	1,103	1,143	1,172	1,122	1,158	1,097	1,267	1,257
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,415	18,487	18,181	18,359	18,560	18,636	18,985	18,741	18,668	18,555	18,347	18,361	18,197	18,984	18,134

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and over	4.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.7	16.5	16.0	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1
Men, 20 years and over	4.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3
Women, 20 years and over	4.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0
White, total[1]	4.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	12.7	14.5	14.2	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.6	14.8	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.8	15.2	15.5
Men, 16 to 19 years	13.9	15.9	15.6	16.3	15.7	15.5	16.6	17.9	17.1	15.6	14.7	15.8	14.9	16.2	17.3
Women, 16 to 19 years	11.4	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.8	13.0	13.1	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.0	12.7	14.2	13.7
Men, 20 years and over	3.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2
Black or African American, total[1]	8.6	10.2	9.7	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.0	29.8	28.7	31.7	35.2	29.9	30.1	27.1	30.1	28.0	23.9	30.5	33.2	30.4	30.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	30.4	31.3	30.0	35.9	35.3	36.1	30.8	22.7	31.3	34.4	24.9	30.0	34.5	33.2	38.1
Women, 16 to 19 years	27.5	28.3	27.2	27.2	35.0	22.2	29.3	31.4	28.9	21.5	22.7	31.0	32.1	28.0	22.2
Men, 20 years and over	8.0	9.5	8.7	9.4	9.1	8.7	10.3	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1
Women, 20 years and over	7.0	8.8	8.6	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.7	8.4	9.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.6	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7
Married men, spouse present	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Married women, spouse present	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6
Full-time workers	4.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9
Part-time workers	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.2	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.8
High school graduates, no college[3]	4.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4
Some college or associate degree	3.3	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0

[1] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[4] Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Less than 5 weeks	2,853	2,893	2,932	3,041	2,934	2,900	2,786	2,903	2,895	2,782	2,797	2,912	2,860	2,772	2,749
5 to 14 weeks	2,196	2,580	2,540	2,489	2,851	2,566	2,803	2,520	2,505	2,558	2,515	2,532	2,547	2,577	2,565
15 weeks and over	1,752	2,904	2,609	3,685	2,810	2,911	3,045	2,955	2,891	3,019	3,099	3,143	3,296	3,140	3,155
15 to 26 weeks	951	1,369	1,403	1,366	1,364	1,328	1,419	1,381	1,361	1,359	1,374	1,317	1,392	1,457	1,281
27 weeks and over	801	1,535	1,206	1,319	1,446	1,583	1,626	1,573	1,530	1,660	1,724	1,826	1,904	1,683	1,874
Mean duration, in weeks	13.1	16.6	15.0	15.4	16.3	16.8	17.1	16.6	16.3	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.6
Median duration, in weeks	6.8	9.1	8.2	8.3	8.8	9.6	11.6	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.4

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Job losers[1]	3,476	4,607	4,425	4,339	4,599	4,634	4,650	4,613	4,607	4,608	4,828	4,833	4,863	4,583	4,756
On temporary layoff	1,067	1,124	1,133	1,102	1,121	1,114	1,101	1,236	1,158	1,044	1,098	1,069	1,110	1,080	1,142
Not on temporary layoff	2,409	3,483	3,293	3,237	3,478	3,520	3,550	3,377	3,449	3,565	3,729	3,764	3,753	3,503	3,614
Job leavers	835	866	880	876	1,002	892	844	840	844	808	850	834	862	825	772
Reentrants	2,031	2,368	2,294	2,438	2,412	2,400	2,379	2,390	2,326	2,321	2,386	2,394	2,462	2,331	2,395
New entrants	459	536	499	539	530	503	544	547	587	542	494	586	534	616	579
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	51.1	55.0	54.6	53.0	53.8	55.0	55.2	55.0	55.1	55.7	56.4	55.9	55.8	54.9	55.9
On temporary layoff	15.7	13.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	13.2	13.1	14.7	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.4
Not on temporary layoff	35.4	41.6	40.7	39.5	40.7	41.8	42.2	40.2	41.2	42.1	43.6	43.5	43.0	41.9	42.5
Job leavers	12.3	10.3	10.9	10.7	11.7	10.6	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.1
Reentrants	29.9	28.3	28.3	29.8	28.2	28.5	28.3	28.5	27.8	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.2	27.9	28.2
New entrants	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.1	7.4	6.8
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
New entrants	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and over	4.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8
16 to 24 years	10.6	12.0	11.7	12.3	12.3	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.9
16 to 19 years	14.7	16.5	16.0	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1
16 to 17 years	17.2	18.8	17.1	18.1	19.5	20.4	19.6	19.7	19.3	19.4	16.2	19.4	17.6	18.3	17.9
18 to 19 years	13.1	15.1	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.5	16.2	14.0	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9
20 to 24 years	8.3	9.7	9.5	10.1	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3
25 years and over	3,7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7
25 to 54 years	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.9
55 years and over	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	4.8	5.9	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0
16 to 24 years	11.4	12.8	12.6	13.5	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.3	13.1	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.5
16 to 19 years	16.0	18.1	17.3	18.6	18.4	18.8	18.6	18.9	19.3	18.3	16.0	18.0	17.5	18.2	19.5
16 to 17 years	19.1	21.1	20.3	20.9	20.2	23.1	22.0	22.2	23.1	21.5	17.2	21.2	18.5	19.3	19.1
18 to 19 years	14.0	16.4	15.3	16.6	17.2	16.4	16.6	16.6	18.1	16.3	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.6	19.3
20 to 24 years	9.0	10.2	10.1	10.9	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.2
25 years and over	3.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9
25 to 54 years	3.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0
55 years and over	3.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.2
Women, 16 years and over	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6
16 to 24 years	9.6	11.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	10.8	11.2	11.4	10.7	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.3
16 to 19 years	13.4	14.9	14.6	14.4	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.4	14.0	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.5	14.8
16 to 17 years	15.2	16.6	13.9	15.4	18.7	17.4	17.2	17.1	15.5	17.4	15.2	17.4	16.6	17.3	16.8
18 t0 24 years	12.2	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.7	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.1	11.5	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.3
20 to 24 years	7.5	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.4	8.6	9.2	9.4	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.5
25 years and over	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5
25 to 54 years	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8
55 years and over[1]	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.3

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Feb. 2002	Jan 2003[P]	Feb. 2003[P]	State	Feb. 2002	Jan. 2003[P]	Feb. 2003[P]
Alabama	5.8	5.6	–	Missouri	5.4	5.1	–
Alaska	7.1	6.9	–	Montana	4.6	4.2	–
Arizona	6.3	5.6	–	Nebraska	3.6	3.3	–
Arkansas	5.4	4.9	–	Nevada	6.2	5.0	–
California	6.5	6.5	–	New Hampshire	4.4	4.4	–
Colorado	5.7	5.4	–	New Jersey	5.5	5.5	–
Connecticut	4.1	4.8	–	New Mexico	5.4	5.8	–
Delaware	3.9	3.4	–	New York	6.0	6.3	–
District of Columbia	6.5	6.1	–	North Carolina	6.8	6.0	–
Florida	5.7	5.3	–	North Dakota	3.8	3.5	–
Georgia	5.0	4.6	–	Ohio	5.6	5.5	–
Hawaii	4.7	3.6	–	Oklahoma	4.5	5.0	–
Idaho	5.9	5.7	–	Oregon	8.1	7.5	–
Illinois	6.2	6.3	–	Pennsylvania	5.5	6.1	–
Indiana	5.3	4.8	–	Rhode Island	4.9	5.1	–
Iowa	3.8	3.8	–	South Carolina	5.9	6.3	–
Kansas	5.0	4.7	–	South Dakota	3.5	3.1	–
Kentucky	5.6	5.3	–	Tennessee	5.3	4.6	–
Louisiana	6.1	5.3	–	Texas	6.2	6.4	–
Maine	4.2	4.6	–	Utah	6.1	5.4	–
Maryland	4.4	4.0	–	Vermont	3.8	4.1	–
Massachusetts	5.0	5.2	–	Virginia	4.3	4.1	–
Michigan	6.1	6.2	–	Washington	7.3	6.6	–
Minnesota	4.5	4.3	–	West Virginia	5.7	5.4	–
Mississippi	6.5	6.4	–	Wisconsin	5.7	5.4	–
				Wyoming	4.1	4.0	–

[P] = preliminary

Dash indicates data not available.

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

State	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003[P]	State	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003[P]
Alabama	1,887.9	1,883.2	1,880.3	Missouri	2,707.5	2,660.1	2,629.8
Alaska	292.0	299.5	297.6	Montana	393.6	395.0	396.5
Arizona	2,253.8	2,264.6	2,273.1	Nebraska	905.6	904.0	899.4
Arkansas	1,145.1	1,148.4	1,149.7	Nevada	1,035.0	1,056.5	1,056.9
California	14,434.8	14,464.9	14,493.4	New Hampshire	618.7	616.7	616.6
Colorado	2,183.3	2,173.5	2,168.8	New Jersey	4,003.6	3,984.6	3,986.9
Connecticut	1,674.6	1,660.2	1,662.1	New Mexico	761.5	772.0	773.0
Delaware	413.0	411.5	411.2	New York	8,460.3	8,412.9	8,414.7
District of Columbia	659.0	662.0	666.0	North Carolina	3,856.5	3,820.0	3,828.3
Florida	7,149.0	7,238.8	7,250.7	North Dakota	329.8	330.4	329.7
Georgia	3,912.1	39.5.2	3,897.1	Ohio	5,466.2	5,408.4	5,403.9
Hawaii	549.8	562.2	565.6	Oklahoma	1,491.5	1,478.6	1,471.8
Idaho	562.6	569.3	563.5	Oregon	1,569.3	1,579.8	1,572.3
Illinois	5,917.0	5,919.4	5,903.0	Pennsylvania	5,653.1	5,643.0	5,623.3
Indiana	2,890.6	2,880.4	2,883.3	Rhode Island	478.0	480.5	479.4
Iowa	1,453.1	1,443.5	1,445.6	South Carolina	1,798.0	1,817.3	1,804.1
Kansas	1,336.0	1,339.0	1,333.6	South Dakota	375.0	381.3	375.1
Kentucky	1,794.8	1,783.3	1,790.4	Tennessee	2,662.9	2,661.7	2,664.5
Louisiana	1,899.8	1,898.4	1,905.1	Texas	9,432.2	9,420.2	9,428.4
Maine	604.8	604.2	605.4	Utah	1,082.0	1,066.4	1,076.1
Maryland	2,475.4	2,478.2	2,470.0	Vermont	300.7	299.9	302.4
Massachusetts	3,270.4	3,220.9	3,214.0	Virginia	3,491.8	3,486.7	3,489.0
Michigan	4,477.2	4,451.1	4,445.7	Washington	2,656.7	2,665.1	2,665.5
Minnesota	26,557.3	2,647.1	2,641.2	West Virginia	733.9	728.2	732.2
Mississippi	1,124.7	1,126.5	1,125.4	Wisconsin	2,786.7	2,764.2	2,770.7
				Wyoming	247.5	248.3	248.1

[P] = preliminary. Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]
TOTAL	131,922	130,793	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,913	130,829	130,898	130,817	130,670	130,873	130,516
PRIVATE SECTOR	110,989	109,531	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,624	109,536	109,549	109,453	109,311	109,506	109,136
GOODS-PRODUCING	24,944	23,836	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,801	23,748	23,688	23,631	23,551	23,563	23,462
Mining	565	557	564	560	564	558	555	551	555	552	552	551	553	552	552
Metal mining	36	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Oil and gas extraction	338	334	339	336	339	334	333	329	333	330	331	332	335	335	336
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	111	111	111	111	112	112	110	110	111	111	111	109	108	107	106
Construction	6,685	6,555	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,556	6,556	6,544	6,543	6,544	6,564	6,522
General building contractors	1,462	1,462	1,458	1,462	1,452	1,454	1,454	1,445	1,450	1,469	1,475	1,480	1,476	1,471	1,463
Heavy construction, except building	922	900	914	908	901	908	910	899	898	898	893	885	880	897	881
Special trades contractors	4,300	4,194	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,185	4,175	4,198	4,189	4,176	4,178	4,188	4,196	4,178
Manufacturing	17,695	16,725	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,758	16,757	16,742	16,690	16,640	16,592	16,537	16,454	16,447	16,388
Production workers	11,933	11,217	11,305	11,264	11,250	11,245	11,236	11,247	11,212	11,164	11,134	11,088	11,030	11,045	10,949
Durable goods	10,636	9,907	10,023	9,976	9,976	9,963	9,944	9,922	9,889	9,832	9,800	9,757	9,699	9,689	9,637
Production workers	7,126	6,587	6,653	6,625	6,620	6,619	6,603	6,609	6,591	6,539	6,522	6,487	6,445	6,456	6,401
Lumber and wood products	786	767	771	769	767	770	767	766	768	764	764	761	758	760	758
Furniture and fixtures	519	491	491	491	497	494	495	495	495	488	488	486	480	479	475
Stone, clay, and glass products	571	554	551	550	551	549	552	554	557	558	557	556	553	556	554
Primary metal industries	656	592	601	596	598	597	593	589	589	586	582	582	579	581	576
Fabricated metal products	1,483	1,418	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,428	1,425	1,428	1,418	1,412	1,409	1,400	1,391	1,387	1,374
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,010	1,824	1,855	1,846	1,842	1,826	1,829	1,826	1,810	1,801	1,797	1,790	1,781	1,770	1,757
Computer and office equipment	343	304	315	315	313	308	304	301	296	296	295	293	291	287	283
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,631	1,419	1,459	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,428	1,426	1,408	1,392	1,381	2,368	1,360	1,355	1,343
Electronic components and accessories	661	558	571	566	566	567	566	563	555	550	544	536	532	528	523
Transportation equipment	1,760	1,667	1,682	1,674	1,671	1,675	1,679	1,661	1,675	1,661	1,659	1,648	1,638	1,640	1,645
Motor vehicles and equipment	947	912	913	915	912	914	920	905	918	912	914	909	900	911	905
Aircraft and parts	461	410	427	419	416	416	411	409	407	400	396	392	392	389	388
Instruments and related products	830	804	816	813	811	807	805	803	799	798	793	792	790	792	788
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	380	372	372	370	371	372	371	374	370	372	370	374	369	369	367
Nondurable goods	7,059	6,818	6,857	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,813	6,820	6,801	6,808	6,792	6,780	6,755	6,758	6,751
Production workers	4,808	4,630	4,652	4,639	4,630	4,626	4,633	4,638	4,621	4,625	4,612	4,601	4,585	4,589	4,584
Food and kindred products	1,691	1,689	1,686	1,685	1,689	1,687	1,691	1,687	1,683	1,694	1,690	1,687	1,689	1,695	1,694
Tobacco products	34	35	33	34	33	34	34	35	38	37	37	36	36	34	34
Textile mill products	478	432	441	440	436	434	432	429	427	426	426	422	422	420	419
Apparel and other textile products	566	521	531	527	523	520	522	525	524	516	510	509	507	504	504
Paper and allied products	834	615	621	620	615	612	612	612	613	612	614	613	607	606	604
Printing and publishing	1,490	1,410	1,428	1,419	1,413	1,407	1,405	1,406	1,401	1,403	1,401	1,400	1,393	1,395	1,397
Chemicals and allied products	1,022	1,008	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,008	1,008	1,006	1,010	1,006	1,007	1,007	1,006	1,005
Petroleum and coal products	126	125	126	126	125	125	125	126	125	126	125	126	125	125	125
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	958	927	924	929	927	928	929	936	929	927	926	925	916	919	918
Leather and leather products	60	56	56	56	55	55	55	56	555	57	57	55	53	54	51
SERVICE-PRODUCING	106,978	106,957	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,875	106,978	107,112	107,081	107,210	107,186	107,119	107,310	107,054
Transportation and public utilities	7,065	6,773	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,790	6,780	6,765	6,725	6,727	6,721	6,686	6,694	6,653
Transportation	4,497	4,317	4,341	4,330	4,330	4,328	4,334	4,328	4,323	4,293	4,300	4,300	4,273	4,301	4,275
Railroad transportation	234	229	234	233	230	228	229	227	228	226	225	225	225	224	224
Local and interurban passenger transit	480	472	479	478	476	475	472	471	466	469	471	467	466	465	466
Trucking and warehousing	1,848	1,826	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,834	1,827	1,816	1,826	1,829	1,827	1,825	1,811
Water transportation	192	190	187	186	190	193	193	192	190	189	189	192	191	191	190
Transportation by air	1,266	1,162	1,171	1,172	1,162	1,165	1,172	1,167	1,176	1,160	1,156	1,151	1,127	1,158	1,150
Pipelines, except natural gas	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16
Transportation services	462	423	429	427	427	425	424	422	421	418	418	421	422	423	418
Communications and public utilities	2,570	2,456	2,496	2,484	2,469	2,465	2,456	2,452	2,442	2,432	2,427	2,421	2,413	2,393	2,378
Communications	1,716	1,614	1,652	1,643	1,628	1,626	1,615	1,608	1,597	1,588	1,584	1,583	1,576	1,559	1,547
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	852	842	844	841	841	839	841	844	845	844	842	838	837	834	831
Wholesale trade	6,776	6,671	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671	6,663	6,657	6,643	6,637	6,639	6,640
Retail trade	23,522	23,306	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308	23,339	13,295	23,291	23,289	23,247	23,152	23,271	23,154
Building materials and garden supplies	1,044	1,065	1,048	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,066	1,067	1,066	1,067	1,071	1,078	1,077	1,083	1,077
General merchandise stores	2,897	2,868	2,892	2,901	2,915	2,897	2,884	2,885	2,850	2,856	2,851	2,828	2,821	2,831	2,860
Department stores	2,559	2,529	2,550	2,560	2,575	2,560	2,542	2,544	2,513	2,515	2,506	2,491	2,488	2,498	2,525

See footnotes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]
Food stores	3,541	3,394	3,402	3,392	3,392	3,397	3,394	3,388	3,392	3,392	3,380	3,382	3,365	3,370	3,363
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,425	2,432	2,430	2,426	2,429	2,434	2,432	2,437	2,443	2,438	2,438	2,430	2,420	2,416	2,413
New and used car dealers	1,121	1,130	1,134	1,131	1,129	1,133	1,128	1,127	1,130	1,131	1,131	1,128	1,123	1,118	1,117
Apparel and accessory stores	1,189	1,174	1,172	1,175	1,170	1,169	1,173	1,178	1,177	1,171	1,174	1,172	1,174	1,174	1,156
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,141	1,151	1,143	1,143	1,141	1,146	1,148	1,153	1,154	1,153	1,156	1,165	1,175	1,166	1,153
Eating and drinking places	8,256	8,143	8,161	8,154	8,152	8,130	8,121	8,144	8,125	8,129	8,140	8,129	8,063	8,146	8,048
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,118	3,079	3,083	3,088	3,085	3,086	3,090	3,087	3,088	3,085	3,073	3,063	3,057	3,085	3,084
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,712	7,760	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,745	7,773	7,803	7,807	7,816	7,817	7,826
Finance	3,800	3,828	3,812	3,809	3,813	3,813	3,819	3,819	3,822	3,837	3,853	3,854	3,861	3,869	3,875
Depository institutions	2,053	2,076	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,073	2,071	2,073	2,075	2,078	2,080	2,082	2,079	2,083	2,083
Commercial banks	1,434	1,448	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,446	1,444	1,445	1,448	1,450	1,452	1,451	1,449	1,453	1,452
Savings institutions	256	263	263	264	264	264	264	263	263	264	263	261	261	260	262
Nondepository institutions	720	772	754	753	756	756	762	767	773	783	797	801	809	816	823
Security and commodity brokers	769	718	726	722	723	723	723	718	714	714	713	709	709	711	711
Holding and other investment offices	257	261	260	260	259	261	263	261	260	262	263	262	264	259	258
Insurance	2,369	2,370	2,376	2,375	2,374	2,369	2,366	2,365	2,366	2,366	2,371	2,373	2,375	2,378	2,379
Insurance carriers	1,595	1,582	1,593	1,591	1,989	1,583	1,579	1,576	1,574	1,577	1,578	1,578	1,578	1,582	1,584
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	773	788	783	784	785	786	787	789	792	789	793	795	797	796	795
Real estate	1,544	1,562	1,557	1,556	1,556	1,550	1,548	1,553	1,557	1,570	1,579	1,580	1,580	1,570	1,572
Services[1]	40,970	41,183	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,347	41,336	41,385	41,404	41,469	41,522	41,401
Agricultural services	849	867	868	872	857	856	862	862	863	874	874	880	880	882	879
Hotels and other lodging places	1,870	1,798	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,789	1,801	1,795	1,788	1,782	1,791	1,792	1,807	1,811	1,795
Personal services	1,269	1,286	1,282	1,289	1,286	1,279	1,285	1,282	1,285	1,287	1,288	1,283	1,292	1,281	1,275
Business services	9,572	9,305	9,207	9,237	9,312	9,330	9,332	9,325	9,395	9,330	9,324	9,309	9,311	9,292	9,264
Services to buildings	1,016	1,031	1,018	121	1,027	1,023	1,023	1,034	1,041	1,042	1,041	1,045	1,044	1,044	1,039
Personnel supply services	3,446	3,169	3,070	3,107	3,175	3,198	3,205	3,196	3,257	3,188	3,178	3,152	3,175	3,173	3,159
Help supply services	3,084	2,852	2,758	2,795	2,857	2,888	2,902	2,875	2,925	2,869	2,865	2,838	2,866	2,871	2,871
Computer and data processing services	2,225	2,195	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,190	2,191	2,193	2,191	2,190	2,196	2,195	2,187	2,183	2,181
Auto repair services and parking	1,257	1,263	1,262	1,260	1,261	1,262	1,265	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,262	1,263	1,268	1,274	1,263
Miscellaneous repair services	374	377	379	377	377	375	378	379	377	378	378	378	376	378	374
Motion pictures	583	583	574	572	574	578	581	584	588	595	591	590	583	581	582
Amusement and recreation services	1,721	1,642	1,649	1,635	1,611	1,621	1,631	1,649	1,662	1,638	1,640	1,630	1,653	1,659	1,635
Health services	10,381	10,673	10,575	10,602	10,611	10,626	10,660	10,687	10,711	10,729	10,755	10,777	10,787	10,805	10,805
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,002	2,064	3,041	2,046	2,044	2,050	2,061	2,067	2,075	2,079	2,085	2,088	2,092	2,089	2,091
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,847	1,889	1,875	1,879	1,883	1,886	1,887	1,888	1,893	1,896	1,899	1,905	1,904	1,905	1,902
Hospitals	4,096	4,225	4,184	4,193	4,199	4,207	4,221	4,233	4,244	4,247	4,256	4,267	4,269	4,278	4,287
Home health care services	636	647	642	643	643	644	643	646	646	651	655	656	657	658	659
Legal services	1,037	1,966	1,054	1,056	1,059	1,066	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,072	1,077	1,079	1,081	1,087	1,091
Educational services	2,433	2,526	2,485	2,489	2,501	2,518	2,511	2,529	2,538	2,550	2,560	2,574	2,582	2,611	2,577
Social services	3,057	3,177	3,155	3,162	3,167	3,164	3,165	3,181	3,203	3,199	3,201	3,208	3,209	3,222	3,217
Child day care services	716	726	722	723	925	722	726	726	736	731	730	728	725	730	728
Residential care	864	904	899	902	903	901	904	904	906	906	909	912	915	912	915
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	110	108	109	109	109	108	109	109	108	108	107	107	106	107	107
Membership organizations	2,468	2,477	2,471	2,470	2,477	2,480	2,484	2,476	2,472	2,478	2,480	2,478	2,476	2,475	2,474
Engineering and management services	3,593	3,645	3,629	3,631	3,636	3,649	3,636	3,634	3,634	3,659	3,666	3,667	3,669	3,668	3,674
Engineering and architectural services	1,053	1,036	1,044	1,044	1,041	1,042	1,034	1,032	1,030	1,029	1,027	1,028	1,028	1,022	1,021
Management and public relations	1,166	1,210	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,209	1,204	1,214	1,211	1,224	1,226	1,228	1,232	1,235	1,234
Government	20,933	21,260	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,289	21,293	21,349	21,364	21,359	21,367	21,380
Federal	2,616	2,620	2,609	2,608	2,611	2,600	2,601	2,607	2,611	2,621	2,649	2,661	2,664	2,665	2,661
Federal, except Postal Service	1,767	1,803	1,777	1,782	1,784	1,777	1,783	1,790	1,792	1,810	1,840	1,853	1,856	1,855	1,858
State	4,885	4,947	4,937	4,940	4,942	4,945	4,935	4,950	4,948	4,958	4,955	4,961	4,953	4,930	4,957
Education	2,096	2,147	2,130	2,133	2,135	2,141	2,135	2,155	2,145	2,163	2,160	2,165	2,166	2,144	2,168
Other State government	2,789	2,800	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,804	2,800	2,795	2,803	2,795	2,795	2,786	2,787	2,786	2,789
Local	13,432	13,694	13,593	13,617	13,645	13,661	13,675	13,671	13,730	13,714	13,745	13,742	13,742	13,772	13,762
Education	7,646	7,799	7,746	7,767	7,754	7,770	7,755	7,788	7,837	7,808	7,829	7,820	7,813	7,842	7,836
Other local government	5,786	5,895	5,871	5,878	5,879	5,891	5,920	5,883	5,893	5,906	5,916	5,922	5,929	5,930	5,926

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR	34.2	24.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	39.8
MINING	43.5	42.9	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.3	42.7	43.3	42.8	42.7	43.1	42.1	42.8	42.7
MANUFACTURING	40.7	40.9	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.8
Overtime hours	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Durable goods	41.0	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.3
Overtime hours	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Lumber and wood products	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.6	41.2	41.1	40.9
Furniture and fixtures	39.0	40.2	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.6	39.5	40.7	40.3	39.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.6	43.5	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.7	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.4	42.9	43.1	43.5	43.1
Primary metal industries	43.6	44.3	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.6	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.7	44.3	44.7	44.3	44.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.6	45.6	44.8	45.5	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.5	45.8	46.0	46.2	45.4	46.5	44.8	45.1
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.6	40.6	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.6	41.0	41.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.4	39.0	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.4	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.5	38.9
Transportation equipment	41.9	42.6	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.2	42.6	42.6	42.2	42.5	43.1	42.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.7	44.2	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2	44.1	42.9	43.8	44.3	44.4	44.0	44.4	45.2	43.6
Instruments and related products	40.9	40.7	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.9	40.7	40.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.9	38.7	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.6	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.9	38.5	38.8	38.9	38.1
Nondurable goods	40.3	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.2
Overtime hours	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1
Food and kindred products	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.0	41.3	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.6
Textile mill products	39.9	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.2	41.9	40.9	41.2	40.5	40.7
Apparel and other textile products	37.3	36.9	36.7	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.8	36.8	36.9	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.5
Paper and allied products	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.8	41.8	42.2
Printing and publishing	38.1	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.7	38.0	38.2
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	42.2	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.1	41.8	42.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	40.7	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.6	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4
Leather and leather products	36.3	36.8	37.2	37.3	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.0
SERVICE-PRODUCING	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.4
RETAIL TRADE	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.1

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2003												
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars)	$14.32	$14.77	$14.61	$14.64	$14.66	$14.69	$14.74	$14.76	$14.83	$14.85	$14.90	$14.93	$14.98	$14.99	$15.08
Goods-producing	15.92	16.41	16.28	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39	16.38	16.44	16.48	16.54	16.54	16.61	16.64	16.67
Mining	17.56	17.76	17.66	17.72	17.63	17.87	17.70	17.78	17.87	17.82	17.83	17.89	17.78	17.91	18.18
Construction	18.34	18.87	18.68	18.74	18.83	18.77	18.81	18.87	18.90	18.98	19.00	19.00	19.14	19.04	19.16
Manufacturing	14.83	15.30	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.27	15.31	15.28	15.34	15.35	15.44	15.44	15.48	15.53	15.57
Excluding overtime	14.15	14.57	14.46	14.45	14.43	14.53	14.56	14.57	14.59	14.62	14.70	14.71	14.72	14.79	14.84
Service-producing	13.85	14.30	14.13	14.18	14.19	14.23	14.27	14.31	14.37	14.40	14.44	14.50	14.53	14.53	14.65
Transportation and public utilities	16.79	17.29	17.11	17.21	17.21	17.26	17.31	17.27	17.28	17.36	17.38	17.51	17.45	17.44	17.59
Wholesale trade	15.86	16.21	16.19	16.23	16.11	16.12	16.15	16.14	16.28	16.29	16.31	16.32	16.37	16.36	16.50
Retail trade	9.77	10.04	9.92	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.06	10.05	10.09	10.10	10.12	10.14	10.18	10.15	10.22
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.80	16.35	16.08	16.14	16.18	16.17	16.27	16.38	16.43	16.53	16.57	16.71	16.73	16.77	16.78
Services	14.67	15.24	15.04	15.08	15.13	15.16	15.19	15.26	15.30	15.34	15.40	15.46	15.49	15.51	15.65
PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant (1982) dollars)	8.00	8.24	8.13	8.12	8.09	8.11	8.13	8.12	8.14	8.13	8.15	8.15	8.18	8.16	8.15

[P] = preliminary. Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR	$14.32	$14.77	$14.67	$14.67	$14.69	$14.67	$14.68	$14.65	$14.70	$14.92	$14.92	$14.97	$15.04	$15.07	$15.16
MINING	17.56	17.76	17.76	17.73	17.70	17.74	17.65	17.76	17.71	17.80	17.81	17.81	17.85	18.04	18.22
CONSTRUCTION	18.34	18.87	18.62	18.66	18.70	18.67	18.74	18.90	18.97	19.10	19.14	19.06	19.23	19.03	19.04
MANUFACTURING	14.83	15.30	15.16	15.16	15.20	15.23	15.28	15.26	15.32	14.40	15.42	15.48	15.58	15.55	15.55
Durable goods	15.28	15.78	15.63	15.63	15.66	15.68	15.74	15.66	15.81	15.89	15.95	16.01	16.09	16.06	16.04
Lumber and wood products	12.26	12.50	12.39	12.35	12.33	12.43	12.53	12.58	12.57	12.63	12.60	12.57	12.66	12.61	12.68
Furniture and fixtures	12.24	12.66	12.59	12.57	12.54	12.59	12.62	12.55	12.71	12.74	12.68	12.78	12.83	12.78	12.81
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.00	15.49	15.17	15.12	15.35	15.43	15.48	15.62	15.52	15.69	15.79	15.69	15.75	15.76	15.65
Primary metal industries	16.92	17.73	17.15	17.20	17.25	17.36	17.46	17.60	17.49	17.54	17.60	17.64	17.64	17.67	17.65
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.41	20.88	20.63	20.66	20.69	20.81	20.92	21.07	20.90	20.96	21.02	21.05	21.09	21.26	21.26
Fabricated metal products	14.25	14.71	14.51	14.60	14.66	14.64	14.71	14.61	14.69	14.80	14.84	14.90	14.98	14.97	14.96
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.89	16.44	16.33	16.31	16.30	16.35	16.36	16.47	16.55	16.58	16.53	16.55	16.66	16.66	16.66
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.51	15.00	14.90	14.93	14.87	14.91	15.04	15.05	15.06	15.05	15.06	15.08	15.19	15.11	15.22
Transportation equipment	19.06	19.89	19.69	19.65	19.68	19.65	19.75	19.37	19.86	20.04	20.31	20.53	20.55	20.37	20.24
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.40	20.50	20.05	20.09	20.22	20.17	20.36	19.76	20.56	20.71	21.12	21.42	21.40	21.11	20.85
Instruments and related products	14.81	15.25	15.10	15.12	15.11	15.11	15.14	15.24	15.28	15.40	15.44	15.44	15.53	15.51	15.52
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.16	12.40	12.42	12.39	12.36	12.37	12.28	12.30	12.39	12.44	12.42	12.45	12.54	12.52	12.49
Nondurable goods	14.16	14.61	14.47	14.46	14.53	14.55	14.60	14.69	14.60	14.69	14.66	14.71	14.84	14.82	14.85
Food and kindred products	12.89	13.23	13.08	13.10	13.18	13.25	13.29	13.34	13.24	13.26	13.21	13.26	13.40	13.32	13.29
Tobacco products	21.50	21.65	21.71	22.47	22.80	23.09	23.26	23.34	20.83	20.61	20.35	20.37	20.70	21.09	21.72
Textile mill products	11.35	11.74	11.64	11.65	11.65	11.73	11.69	11.74	11.75	11.80	11.74	11.81	11.84	11.91	11.85
Apparel and other textile products	9.43	9.91	9.77	9.82	9.93	9.93	9.95	9.91	9.95	9.94	9.97	9.98	10.11	10.06	9.94
Paper and allied products	16.87	17.49	17.17	17.25	17.33	17.51	17.53	17.73	17.55	17.66	17.58	17.63	17.83	17.74	17.76
Printing and publishing	14.82	15.18	15.06	15.12	15.11	15.05	15.11	15.15	15.18	15.32	15.30	15.34	15.45	15.37	15.47
Chemicals and allied products	18.61	19.18	18.95	18.93	19.01	18.96	19.14	19.32	19.28	19.45	19.32	19.41	19.44	19.45	19.50
Petroleum and coal products	22.08	22.33	22.45	22.39	22.39	22.02	22.15	22.22	22.11	22.46	22.48	22.57	22.75	22.58	22.95
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	13.39	13.73	13.65	13.61	13.68	13.69	13.66	13.76	13.71	13.74	13.77	13.79	13.97	14.00	14.02
Leather and leather products	10.31	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.39	10.43	10.27	10.37	10.27	10.04	10.08	10.25	10.51	10.41	10.37
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	16.79	17.29	17.12	17.19	17.26	17.18	17.24	17.28	17.26	17.40	17.38	17.52	17.48	17.50	17.64
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.86	11.62	11.58	11.57	11.58	11.54	11.57	11.52	11.58	11.75	11.71	11.72	11.76	11.84	11.90
RETAIL TRADE	9.77	10.04	9.95	9.98	10.00	9.98	10.00	9.98	10.01	10.15	10.14	10.15	10.18	10.23	10.26
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	15,80	16.35	16.13	16.17	16.23	16.18	16.27	16.25	16.31	16.57	16.53	16.68	16.82	16.78	16.95
SERVICES	14.67	15.24	15.17	15.16	15.16	15.12	15.08	15.02	15.05	15.36	15.40	15.62	15.68	15.65	15.81

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR															
Current dollars	$489.74	$503.66	$497.31	$497.31	$497.99	$500.25	$509.40	$501.03	$505.68	$514.74	$508.77	$508.98	$517.38	$507.86	$515.44
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	499.68	500.69	501.37	502.40	505.58	501.84	505.70	507.87	509.58	510.95	510.82	514.16	514.23
Constant (1982) dollars	273.45	283.37	277.36	275.82	274.53	275.77	280.66	275.75	277.54	281.74	278.02	277.98	283.19	276.91	278.77
MINING	763.86	761.90	761.90	757.07	750.48.	766.37	767.78	763.68	768.61	768.96	765.83	764.05	755.06	757.68	765.24
CONSTRUCTION	720.76	732.16	716.87	716.54	723.69	728.13	740.23	740.88	749.32	754.45	746.46	724.28	726.89	723.14	696.86
MANUFACTURING															
Current dollars	603.58	625.77	610.95	620.04	620.16	622.91	631.06	614.98	629.65	636.02	630.68	633.15	646.57	631.33	628.22
Constant (1982) dollars	337.01	–	340.74	343.89	341.87	343.39	347.69	338.46	345.58	348.12	344.63	345.78	353.90	344.24	339.76
Durable goods	626.48	651.71	637.70	645.52	646.76	649.15	656.36	634.23	654.53	662.61	658.74	659.61	674.17	658.46	656.04
Lumber and wood products	497.76	512.50	495.60	503.88	504.30	510.87	520.00	517.04	519.14	526.67	520.38	511.60	520.33	505.66	509.74
Furniture and fixtures	477.36	508.63	501.08	509.09	506 31/50	504.86	508.59	449.49	516.03	519.79	502.13	504.81	529.88	508.64	506.00
Stone, clay, and glass products	654.00	673.82	646.24	645.62	667.73	675.83	687.31	682.59	684.43	699.77	693.18	676.24	672.53	663.50	655.74
Primary metal industries	737.71	772.15	746.03	758.52	762.45	767.31	782.21	769.12	774.81	780.53	784.96	788.51	800.86	782.78	785.43
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	910.29	952.13	915.97	933.83	937.26	951.02	972.78	965.01	957.22	972.54	964.82	964.09	976.47	950.32	950.32
Fabricated metal products	589.95	613.41	597.81	607.36	606.92	611.95	619.29	599.01	614.04	620.12	620.31	621.33	632.16	618.26	613.36
Industrial machinery and equipment	645.13	667.46	658.10	663.82	660.15	665.45	669.12	658.80	671.93	676.46	667.41	670.68	688.06	681.39	686.39
Electronic and other electrical equipment	571.69	585.00	576.63	588.24	581.42	582.98	592.58	571.90	584.33	589.96	579.81	591.14	606.08	581.74	589.01
Transportation equipment	798.61	847.31	825.01	835.13	844.27	842.99	847.28	780.61	848.02	863.72	869.27	872.95	891.87	869.80	848.06
Motor vehicles and equipment	828.38	906.10	868.17	883.96	907.88	905.63	910.09	810.16	914.92	931.95	939.84	947.21	969.42	937.28	900.72
Instruments and related products	605.73	620.68	611.55	616.90	607.42	607.42	620.74	609.60	620.37	628.32	628.41	631.50	646.05	628.16	628.56
Miscellaneous manufacturing	460.86	479.88	473.20	483.21	479.57	479.96	485.06	468.63	479.49	480.18	483.14	480.57	491.57	478.26	473.37
Nondurable goods	570.65	588.78	574.46	581.29	582.65	586.37	592.76	587.60	592.76	597.88	590.80	595.76	606.96	591.32	591.03
Food and kindred products	529.78	545.08	523.20	533.17	533.79	543.25	550.21	546.94	553.43	554.27	546.89	551.62	561.46	538.13	528.94
Tobacco products	851.40	883.32	881.43	912.28	932.52	962.85	983.90	982.61	839.45	828.52	826.21	808.69	830.07	845.71	868.80
Textile mill products	452.87	483.69	471.41	483.48	485.81	486.80	489.81	480.17	494.68	489.70	477.82	484.21	492.54	481.16	478.74
Apparel and other textile products	351.74	365.68	357.58	368.25	369.40	369.40	373.13	362.71	366.16	364.80	362.91	366.27	375.08	364.17	361.82
Paper and allied products	701.79	727.58	705.69	713.43	717.46	728.42	727.50	728.70	730.08	743.49	729.57	740.46	757.78	741.53	738.82
Printing and publishing	564.64	569.25	558.73	568.51	560.58	559.86	563.60	562.07	573.80	582.16	575.28	578.32	591.74	577.91	584.77
Chemicals and allied products	787.20	809.40	790.22	793.17	794.62	800.11	815.36	809.51	819.40	830.52	815.30	821.04	828.14	813.01	822.90
Petroleum and coal products	945.02	924.46	938.41	920.23	900.23	887.41	917.01	928.80	904.30	968.03	946.41	941.17	941.85	950.62	977.67
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	544.97	562.93	556.92	559.37	564.98	564.03	569.62	554.53	563.48	564.71	563.19	562.63	579.76	565.60	563.60
Leather and leather products	374.25	379.04	380.88	386.88	388.59	382.78	384.10	373.32	369.72	358.43	367,92	382.33	389.92	381.01	381.62
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	641.38	662.21	648.85	651.50	654.15	657.99	668.91	663.55	667.96	676.86	665.65	672.77	678.22	661.50	673.85
WHOLESALE TRADE	605.85	622.46	615.98	614.55	615.40	615.86	630.63	616.63	623.32	636.40	624.77	628.71	641.07	623.30	636.41
RETAIL TRADE	282.35	291.16	284.57	286.43	287.00	289.42	297.00	295.41	295.30	295.37	293.05	292.32	300.31	290.53	296.51
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	570.38	590.24	582.29	580.50	581.03	577.63	597.11	581.75	588.79	608.12	591.77	600.48	617.29	604.08	628.85
SERVICES	479.71	496.82	493.03	492.70	491.18	489.89	497 64	489.65	493 64	505.34	502 04	505.95	514.30	505.50	518.57

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	62.4	57.5	59.1	60.2	57.5	56.8	54.6	59.1	57.2	53.0	57.9	56.8
1999	55.3	58.6	53.6	58.4	55.5	57.8	57.1	54.8	57.1	57.2	60.4	58.1
2000	55.9	57.5	57.9	51.2	50.1	55.8	57.8	51.4	52.4	52.4	53.2	52.7
2001	49.4	45.7	50.3	42.4	47.3	43.2	44.5	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.3	44.1
2002	47.3	41.4	49.7	47.8	50.9	49.4	48.6	48.8	49.3	48.3	45.8	45.5
2003	50.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 3-month span:												
1998	65.3	66.3	65.3	65.9	62.7	58.2	58.9	59.1	59.8	57.9	57.1	58.8
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	55.2	60.2	57.2	59.4	59.2	59.7	58.9	61.2	60.7
2000	60.4	61.4	59.4	53.2	52.4	55.5	56.6	56.2	51.2	51.0	53.2	51.6
2001	45.5	46.1	40.8	43.4	37.8	43.2	39.3	38.0	35.3	33.7	36.3	38.9
2002	40.1	43.2	42.5	46.5	48.0	50.1	47.1	45.1	47.3	45.1	42.7	45.5
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.2	67.4	64.7	61.5	64.1	62.1	59.1	58.8	57.5	60.2	59.2	58.4
1999	60.2	58.9	58.5	59.7	57.2	60.8	61.2	62.5	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
2000	61.1	59.4	58.1	57.9	54.2	52.4	52.9	54.2	52.4	48.7	45.7	46.5
2001	44.7	42.7	39.5	40.1	40.8	35.8	37.0	32.4	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	37.0	41.6	43.4	44.4	46.5	46.0	46.5	43.1	40.8	44.2	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 12-month span:												
1998	69.9	67.9	67.6	65.6	64.1	62.7	61.7	62.2	60.8	59.4	60.8	58.9
1999	61.2	60.1	58.2	61.0	60.7	61.6	62.2	61.1	63.8	62.2	59.7	60.5
2000	61.4	59.9	58.8	56.2	55.3	53.6	53.0	51.0	47.7	45.2	44.5	42.9
2001	41.5	41.5	38.9	37.5	37.3	36.2	34.1	33.6	34.4	33.9	33.3	34.4
2002	35.2	36.0	37.3	38.3	40.5	40.2	40.8	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	57.0	52.6	52.2	52.9	44.9	47.4	38.2	52.9	44.9	38.6	42.3	41.5
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46.0	46.3	43.4	50.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	51.5	49.3
2000	44.9	52.2	49.3	46.0	49.3	50.7	57.4	36.8	39.0	42.3	47.1	40.8
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	29.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	25.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	35.3	37.9	40.4	47.4	47.1	40.4	48.9	41.9	40.1	40.4	40.1	38.2
2003	44.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.2	57.0	54.8	51.8	48.2	38.2	41.9	43.0	43.0	38.2	32.7	40.4
1999	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.1	41.2	43.8	44.1	46.3	42.3	44.1	47.8	45.2
2000	48.2	48.9	48.9	44.5	46.7	52.2	46.0	38.6	29.0	34.2	39.0	36.0
2001	21.3	21.3	18.4	23.5	19.9	23.2	17.3	19.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.0
2002	24.6	30.1	37.1	38.6	40.1	41.2	38.6	34.6	32.4	32.0	29.8	32.4
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 6-month span:												
1998	60.7	54.4	49.3	40.1	45.2	42.6	39.0	38.2	34.6	41.2	35.7	33.1
1999	36.4	36.0	37.5	40.4	37.5	42.3	43.0	44.5	48.2	43.0	44.5	47.4
2000	47.8	45.2	44.5	50.0	41.9	37.9	36.0	35.3	32.4	26.1	21.3	21.7
2001	20.2	16.9	14.0	16.2	16.5	13.2	14.7	11.8	14.0	13.2	17.6	16.5
2002	19.9	26.8	29.8	38.2	36.4	34.2	31.6	26.8	26.1	28.3	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 12-month span:												
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	44.5	43.4	44.5
2000	49.3	44.1	39.3	36.8	35.3	34.2	33.8	28.7	22.1	19.1	17.6	14.0
2001	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	14.0	14.0
2002	18.0	18.0	20.2	20.2	24.6	22.4	24.6	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with inceasing and decreasing employment.

Data for the 2 most recent months shown in each span are preliminary. See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Dash indicates data not available.

18. Establishment size and employment covered under UI, private ownership, by Supersector, first quarter 2001

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	7,665,968	4,526,062	1,304,741	858,606	598,438	208,084	121,189	31,149	11,678	6,021
Employment, March	108,932,804	6,886,752	8,633,337	11,588,220	18,104,061	14,323,060	18,158,276	10,611,556	7,917,065	12,710,477
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	127,969	74,644	23,304	15,169	9,501	2,935	1,700	499	167	50
Employment, March	1,566,104	110,942	154,199	203,845	285,486	200,360	254,358	172,011	109,973	74,930
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	765,649	494,254	127,017	75,983	47,230	13,591	6,040	1,176	293	65
Employment, March	6,481,334	714,992	832,978	1,020,982	1,410,131	925,178	890,282	390,630	197,146	99,015
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	398,837	148,682	67,510	60,267	58,942	28,633	22,490	7,636	3,198	1,479
Employment, March	16,806,452	255,376	453,750	830,685	1,836,858	2,009,224	3,456,620	2,622,512	2,166,352	3,175,075
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,840,104	969,760	376,578	244,890	153,450	53,110	32,898	6,970	1,813	635
Employment, March	25,518,430	1,629,626	2,507,906	3,278,074	4,630,611	3,670,363	4,888,033	2,343,794	1,191,894	1,378,129
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	150,855	84,672	20,636	17,119	14,772	6,698	4,475	1,476	674	333
Employment, March	3,692,948	113,812	137,426	234,492	457,236	465,567	685,746	507,063	462,533	629,073
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	716,808	458,390	128,266	71,615	37,529	11,731	6,084	1,808	897	488
Employment, March	7,623,126	750,421	843,311	952,198	1,121,825	801,994	917,250	621,240	609,199	1,005,688
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,238,267	825,617	173,773	107,694	73,807	29,139	19,405	5,654	2,177	1,001
Employment, March	16,441,289	1,170,098	1,140,772	1,451,932	2,245,729	2,022,745	2,951,873	1,933,668	1,480,878	2,043,594
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	679,762	321,428	155,333	96,121	61,097	22,789	15,989	3,721	1,690	1,594
Employment, March	14,712,829	603,470	1,027,913	1,291,605	1,836,799	1,589,809	2,383,443	1,274,120	1,178,727	3,526,943
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	627,875	249,542	104,548	110,374	117,264	33,939	9,463	1,725	667	353
Employment, March	11,590,048	390,258	705,222	1,542,760	3,560,715	2,263,935	1,344,217	586,269	453,703	742,969
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	954,627	750,261	115,619	55,756	24,254	5,498	2,630	484	102	23
Employment, March	4,187,740	977,871	752,689	734,980	703,687	372,499	384,044	160,249	66,660	35,061

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2001.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

19. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wages per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1992	6,532,608	107,413,728	$2,781,676,477	$25,897	$498
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	2,884,472,282	26,361	507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
	UI covered				
1992	6,485,473	104,288,324	$2,672,081,827	$25,622	$493
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	2,771,023,411	26,055	501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
	Private industry covered				
1992	6,308,719	89,349,803	$2,282,598,431	$25,547	$491
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	2,365,301,493	25,934	499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
	State government covered				
1992	58,801	4,044,914	$112,405,340	$27,789	$534
1993	59,185	4,088,075	117,095,062	28,643	551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
1996	62,146	4,191,726	131,605,800	31,397	604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
	Local government covered				
1992	117,923	10,892,697	$277,045,557	$25,434	$489
1993	118,626	11,059,500	288,594,697	26,095	502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
1996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
	Federal Government covered (UCFE)				
1992	47,136	3,125,404	$109,594,650	$35,066	$674
1993	47,714	3,071,140	113,448,871	36,940	710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
1996	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

20. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE, by State

State	Average establishments		Average annual employment		Total annual wages (in thousands)		Average weekly wage	
	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change
Total United States	7,984,529	154,540	129,635,800	-185,779	$4,695,225,123	$109,884,920	$697	$18
Alabama	112,356	30	1,854,462	-23,500	55,822,097	1,284,088	579	21
Alaska	19,287	467	283,033	7,479	10,237,292	553,237	696	20
Arizona	118,706	3,546	2,243,652	22,942	74,963,072	2,546,248	643	16
Arkansas	72,814	587	1,127,151	-3,731	30,725,592	963,862	524	18
California	1,065,699	74,645	14,981,757	138,284	619,146,651	7,497,476	795	3
Colorado	153,824	5,347	2,201,379	14,728	83,547,602	2,274,669	730	15
Connecticut	108,201	414	1,665,607	-9,121	78,272,099	2,095,243	904	29
Delaware	25,253	505	406,736	482	15,629,636	787,067	739	36
District of Columbia	28,414	9	635,749	-1,535	35,543,559	1,790,086	1,075	56
Florida	454,077	9,367	7,153,589	92,606	225,713,701	9,933,356	607	19
Georgia	230,232	5,219	3,871,763	-10,941	136,039,438	3,195,926	676	18
Hawaii	35,439	1,412	557,146	3,961	17,412,210	469,266	601	12
Idaho	46,480	1,084	571,314	8,137	15,864,510	263,832	534	1
Illinois	319,588	-2,723	5,886,248	-54,259	230,054,835	4,050,811	752	20
Indiana	151,376	-1,328	2,871,236	-63,392	91,246,189	183,520	611	14
Iowa	91,006	-5,825	1,429,543	-13,432	41,223,534	919,492	555	18
Kansas	80,521	52	1,319,667	5,984	39,792,114	1,221,387	580	15
Kentucky	108,025	302	1,736,575	-26,160	52,133,417	1,367,028	577	23
Louisiana	115,807	-2,386	1,869,966	827	54,473,146	2,345,871	560	24
Maine	46,206	1,344	593,166	2,472	17,092,043	750,886	554	22
Maryland	147,158	622	2,421,899	16,392	92,644,873	5,096,016	736	36
Massachusetts	191,824	6,848	3,276,224	21,104	147,348,234	3,574,494	865	16
Michigan	259,556	5,809	4,476,659	-107,880	167,385,129	-2,295,158	719	7
Minnesota	156,031	487	2,609,669	1,325	95,479,188	3,107,396	704	23
Mississippi	63,207	-748	1,111,255	-25,520	28,806,869	151,385	499	14
Missouri	163,121	138	2,652,876	-23,960	86,009,694	2,000,438	623	19
Montana	40,477	2,136	383,905	4,862	9,672,371	472,112	485	18
Nebraska	52,653	836	883,920	1,516	25,083,293	646,745	546	13
Nevada	49,635	1,770	1,043,748	25,919	34,569,506	1,717,063	637	16
New Hampshire	46,070	171	610,192	3,685	21,650,267	582,754	682	14
New Jersey	256,536	-13,793	3,876,194	-1,221	171,793,642	2,443,618	852	12
New Mexico	48,439	522	729,422	12,293	20,935,825	1,216,191	552	23
New York	538,898	9,822	8,423,312	-47,446	393,598,666	9,383,346	899	27
North Carolina	224,426	2,208	3,805,498	-57,272	121,866,007	1,858,872	616	19
North Dakota	23,326	38	311,632	2,412	8,011,085	378,510	494	19
Ohio	285,567	4,705	5,434,769	-77,865	180,885,154	1,681,299	640	15
Oklahoma	90,603	1,574	1,463,622	11,771	41,004,250	1,821,743	539	20
Oregon	111,073	2,150	1,596,753	-11,175	53,018,365	317,098	639	9
Pennsylvania	331,405	16,187	5,552,366	-5,535	194,211,696	5,158,632	673	19
Rhode Island	33,636	311	468,952	1,351	15,758,369	507,610	646	19
South Carolina	114,979	5,613	1,786,899	-33,210	52,275,679	986,967	563	21
South Dakota	27,365	221	364,715	598	9,337,014	306,302	492	15
Tennessee	125,165	140	2,625,746	-41,005	82,762,402	1,275,641	606	18
Texas	494,088	4,509	9,350,770	62,437	337,047,962	12,484,223	693	21
Utah	68,607	2,470	1,050,674	6,551	31,600,715	1,082,204	578	16
Vermont	24,156	287	298,020	1,558	9,011,468	439,492	581	25
Virginia	195,639	3,048	3,436,172	8,411	126,222,350	5,662,779	706	30
Washington	221,450	1,775	2,689,507	-14,921	100,746,663	413,740	720	7
West Virginia	46,620	-186	685,754	-845	19,187,832	726,836	538	21
Wisconsin	148,227	2,374	2,717,660	-18,388	85,713,725	1,733,629	607	17
Wyoming	21,288	429	237,278	6,446	6,654,092	459,596	539	23
Puerto Rico	51,733	-633	1,007,919	-18,234	19,884,381	578,173	379	17
Virgin Islands	3,236	-17	44,330	1,981	1,294,885	120,936	562	29

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

21. Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
United States[4]	129,635,800	-.1	–	36,219	2.5
Jefferson, AL	380,680	-1.0	197	35,453	4.2
Madison, AL	156,169	1.3	54	37,089	3.5
Mobile, AL	167,000	-1.5	212	29,502	3.1
Montgomery, AL	129,878	-.9	192	29,979	3.8
Anchorage, AK	133,842	3.1	16	37,998	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	1,561,773	1.2	61	35,689	1.6
Pima, AZ	326,917	-.6	170	30,690	5.1
Pulaski, AR	240,754	-.7	175	32,261	4.7
Alameda, CA	697,181	-.1	135	46,489	3.1
Contra Costa, CA	337,444	.7	80	44,744	5.7
Fresno, CA	322,084	-.1	136	27,878	6.5
Kern, CA	242,232	1.5	49	30,106	5.3
Los Angeles, CA	4,103,370	.6	87	40,891	3.1
Marin, CA	111,939	1.3	55	43,547	2.2
Monterey, CA	166,186	.8	75	31,735	5.9
Orange, CA	1,411,944	1.6	46	40,252	2.6
Placer, CA	116,185	6.1	1	34,773	4.1
Riverside, CA	491,535	4.2	8	29,971	2.8
Sacramento, CA	588,426	3.0	18	39,173	3.8
San Bernardino, CA	545,113	2.8	21	30,995	3.6
San Diego, CA	1,218,982	2.0	37	38,418	2.3
San Francisco, CA	586,085	-3.3	246	61,068	6.1
San Joaquin, CA	204,504	1.9	39	30,818	5.3
San Mateo, CA	369,868	.1	120	62,288	-7.2
Santa Barbara, CA	177,234	.8	76	33,626	3.2
Santa Clara, CA	1,002,637	-2.3	233	65,931	-13.5
Santa Cruz, CA	102,669	.9	64	35,022	-2.2
Solano, CA	121,402	3.0	19	33,496	5.7
Sonoma, CA	194,922	2.1	32	36,145	1.1
Stanislaus, CA	164,473	2.2	30	29,591	4.9
Tulare, CA	132,878	.0	130	24,732	4.2
Ventura, CA	293,208	1.5	50	37,783	1.9
Adams, CO	146,043	.6	88	34,753	4.0
Arapahoe, CO	285,963	-.2	144	44,999	-2.7
Boulder, CO	184,755	3.2	13	44,310	-2.8
Denver, CO	461,996	-.6	171	46,134	4.0
El Paso, CO	240,100	.9	65	34,391	4.1
Jefferson, CO	210,375	.1	121	37,819	4.5
Larimer, CO	121,880	2.3	29	33,248	2.6
Fairfield, CT	421,211	-1.0	198	63,163	3.3
Hartford, CT	497,280	-.5	163	45,050	3.2
New Haven, CT	363,265	-1.1	201	39,483	2.9
New London, CT	124,684	1.6	47	38,505	4.8
New Castle, DE	282,318	.2	112	42,849	5.8
Washington, DC	635,734	-.2	145	55,909	5.6
Alachua, FL	119,148	.7	81	26,917	2.9
Brevard, FL	184,725	1.7	43	32,798	2.2
Broward, FL	663,954	2.1	33	33,966	2.2
Collier, FL	110,230	5.9	2	30,839	2.9
Duval, FL	436,663	1.8	41	33,721	2.9
Escambia, FL	121,285	.8	77	28,610	7.1
Hillsborough, FL	595,768	1.8	42	32,874	3.7
Lee, FL	171,902	4.5	5	29,432	4.6
Leon, FL	142,981	.9	66	30,287	3.5
Manatee, FL	118,788	5.2	4	26,629	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	993,834	1.6	48	34,524	3.6
Orange, FL	602,668	.2	113	32,218	3.5
Palm Beach, FL	499,688	3.9	9	35,957	2.1
Pinellas, FL	448,788	3.3	12	31,742	1.5
Polk, FL	184,471	.1	122	28,890	3.6
Sarasota, FL	147,206	4.5	6	29,030	1.9
Seminole, FL	145,147	2.2	31	31,951	3.6
Volusia, FL	142,478	-.2	146	26,064	3.9
Chatham, GA	122,608	-.2	147	30,549	3.0
Clayton, GA	114,982	-.3	151	38,301	4.2
Cobb, GA	301,520	-.1	137	40,174	3.6
Dekalb, GA	305,903	-.7	176	39,648	2.7
Fulton, GA	754,870	.1	123	47,761	1.5
Gwinnett, GA	289,538	2.9	20	39,405	.9
Richmond, GA	104,694	-.9	193	29,431	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Honolulu, HI	409,669	.4	99	32,531	2.1
Ada, ID	182,309	2.7	23	33,081	-4.0
Cook, IL	2,630,768	-1.5	213	44,108	2.8
Du Page, IL	580,938	-.2	148	43,470	2.1
Kane, IL	194,374	-.1	138	33,362	3.7
Lake, IL	316,150	-.3	152	43,970	3.2
Peoria, IL	102,764	-1.8	223	33,288	6.1
Sangamon, IL	145,195	.2	114	36,259	4.3
Will, IL	145,570	.1	124	34,280	6.1
Winnebago, IL	139,815	-2.9	241	31,951	1.4
Allen, IN	183,329	-2.3	234	32,830	1.7
Elkhart, IN	113,524	-6.8	249	30,797	1.5
Lake, IN	194,624	-1.9	226	32,017	1.4
Marion, IN	591,406	-1.3	210	37,885	3.8
St. Joseph, IN	124,967	-3.1	244	30,769	3.7
Vanderburgh, IN	109,418	.1	125	30,494	3.1
Linn, IA	119,914	-1.7	219	34,649	1.6
Polk, IA	263,469	-.2	149	34,944	3.8
Johnson, KS	292,984	2.4	27	37,204	-.1
Sedgwick, KS	249,863	.1	126	33,937	3.8
Shawnee, KS	100,462	.3	105	30,513	3.9
Fayette, KY	167,714	-2.4	237	32,237	5.0
Jefferson, KY	431,347	-1.7	220	34,688	4.1
Caddo, LA	120,877	1.3	56	29,354	2.0
East Baton Rouge, LA	243,392	-1.1	202	30,397	3.9
Jefferson, LA	213,911	-.4	160	29,326	4.6
Lafayette, LA	119,294	4.5	7	32,364	8.2
Orleans, LA	263,427	.1	127	32,880	3.7
Cumberland, ME	168,147	1.3	57	32,327	5.1
Anne Arundel, MD	200,174	2.8	22	37,190	4.9
Baltimore, MD	360,128	.2	115	36,240	6.2
Howard, MD	132,935	1.3	58	40,191	6.1
Montgomery, MD	449,881	.9	67	45,893	5.0
Prince Georges, MD	304,022	.5	94	38,986	5.2
Baltimore City, MD	381,155	.4	100	40,508	5.0
Bristol, MA	218,818	-1.1	203	32,012	4.1
Essex, MA	306,111	.2	116	39,242	.5
Hampden, MA	204,824	.9	68	33,357	3.6
Middlesex, MA	850,295	1.4	52	51,734	.0
Norfolk, MA	327,067	.7	82	44,173	2.2
Plymouth, MA	166,471	.8	78	34,929	3.4
Suffolk, MA	602,983	.1	128	58,906	4.0
Worcester, MA	321,044	.3	106	37,299	-.9
Genesee, MI	160,442	-3.0	242	35,995	-.9
Ingham, MI	174,290	-.3	153	35,753	2.3
Kalamazoo, MI	116,728	-1.7	221	33,908	3.8
Kent, MI	339,510	-1.8	224	34,570	1.7
Macomb, MI	326,600	-3.2	245	40,481	-1.0
Oakland, MI	755,451	-1.4	211	45,038	1.2
Ottawa, MI	115,880	-2.5	239	32,246	.9
Washtenaw, MI	195,562	.2	117	40,249	.2
Wayne, MI	848,463	-2.4	238	42,968	1.2
Anoka, MN	109,521	-.3	154	34,585	1.9
Dakota, MN	155,662	1.3	59	35,683	3.8
Hennepin, MN	863,674	-.8	186	45,495	3.8
Ramsey, MN	333,380	.0	131	40,400	3.4
Hinds, MS	134,285	-.9	194	31,138	1.8
Greene, MO	140,739	-.9	195	28,065	4.1
Jackson, MO	384,942	-2.3	235	37,405	3.7
St. Louis, MO	641,151	-.8	187	38,929	2.1
St. Louis City, MO	245,192	-2.2	231	40,834	5.8
Douglas, NE	325,629	-.7	177	32,866	1.6
Lancaster, NE	148,200	.9	69	29,352	2.9
Clark, NV	720,184	3.2	14	32,648	1.6
Washoe, NV	193,571	2.4	28	34,231	4.5
Hillsborough, NH	192,712	.0	132	39,320	.3
Rockingham, NH	130,917	.7	83	36,642	2.3
Atlantic, NJ	141,240	.9	70	32,555	4.8
Bergen, NJ	453,626	1.5	51	46,828	1.1
Burlington, NJ	187,398	3.6	11	38,776	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Camden, NJ	199,869	.5	95	36,530	4.0
Essex, NJ	361,569	-.5	164	46,526	4.2
Hudson, NJ	237,253	.0	133	47,638	.4
Mercer, NJ	215,524	2.6	25	46,831	4.9
Middlesex, NJ	399,332	1.3	60	47,726	2.7
Monmouth, NJ	240,757	3.2	15	40,399	1.8
Morris, NJ	277,653	.4	101	53,829	-11.0
Ocean, NJ	133,657	3.7	10	31,034	1.9
Passaic, NJ	175,108	-1.1	204	39,192	3.8
Somerset, NJ	176,713	1.7	44	55,769	1.8
Union, NJ	236,609	-.1	139	46,204	2.0
Bernalillo, NM	309,166	.7	84	31,663	4.9
Albany, NY	229,957	-.5	165	37,848	5.7
Bronx, NY	214,227	.4	102	34,248	4.3
Dutchess, NY	112,912	2.5	26	38,748	7.4
Erie, NY	454,839	-1.1	205	32,103	1.9
Kings, NY	439,343	-.1	140	31,952	3.9
Monroe, NY	393,783	-.7	178	36,597	3.3
Nassau, NY	593,368	-.8	188	40,599	1.4
New York, NY	2,342,338	-1.5	214	74,883	3.2
Oneida, NY	108,686	-1.8	225	28,381	4.0
Onondaga, NY	249,754	-1.1	206	33,469	3.0
Orange, NY	120,903	.7	85	30,218	2.9
Queens, NY	478,661	-.7	179	36,963	5.7
Rockland, NY	107,348	.4	103	38,720	3.9
Suffolk, NY	581,938	.1	129	38,706	2.2
Westchester, NY	404,974	-.4	161	48,716	3.5
Buncombe, NC	105,378	-.3	155	28,701	3.8
Cumberland, NC	106,381	-2.8	240	26,981	3.3
Durham, NC	169,609	.3	107	48,076	-2.6
Forsyth, NC	180,155	-.7	180	34,693	2.0
Guilford, NC	274,077	-2.0	229	33,217	3.1
Mecklenburg, NC	514,036	.3	108	41,775	3.1
Wake, NC	385,777	.9	71	36,996	4.6
Butler, OH	126,863	-.5	166	32,325	2.6
Cuyahoga, OH	796,353	-1.6	217	37,533	2.8
Franklin, OH	702,628	.2	118	36,090	3.2
Hamilton, OH	559,852	-1.1	207	38,339	2.0
Lorain, OH	103,115	-3.5	247	32,194	.6
Lucas, OH	234,678	-1.7	222	33,088	2.6
Mahoning, OH	108,769	-3.7	248	26,860	3.5
Montgomery, OH	298,982	-1.5	215	34,783	.7
Stark, OH	173,888	-1.6	218	29,197	2.4
Summit, OH	261,098	-2.1	230	33,416	2.1
Oklahoma, OK	415,507	.4	104	30,161	3.2
Tulsa, OK	342,502	.6	89	32,771	5.2
Clackamas, OR	133,997	-.2	150	33,699	3.7
Lane, OR	137,574	-1.9	227	28,983	4.0
Marion, OR	126,999	-.6	172	28,785	2.4
Multnomah, OR	444,393	-1.1	208	37,668	2.4
Washington, OR	228,453	1.4	53	42,222	-5.0
Allegheny, PA	711,532	.3	109	38,086	3.7
Berks, PA	165,263	-.7	181	32,807	2.5
Bucks, PA	246,491	.6	90	35,239	3.5
Chester, PA	217,148	.6	91	44,216	1.0
Cumberland, PA	122,649	-.6	173	33,996	3.6
Dauphin, PA	173,292	.3	110	34,855	3.5
Delaware, PA	214,106	1.0	63	38,494	4.5
Erie, PA	128,893	-2.3	236	29,293	3.3
Lancaster, PA	218,415	-.3	156	31,493	2.2
Lehigh, PA	172,860	.2	119	35,564	.8
Luzerne, PA	141,944	-.8	189	28,924	3.8
Montgomery, PA	485,822	.5	96	44,366	1.3
Philadelphia, PA	658,827	-.7	182	40,813	2.8
Westmoreland, PA	134,128	-.4	162	28,827	3.0
York, PA	165,879	-1.0	199	31,936	3.3
Providence, RI	288,650	-.7	183	34,566	3.5
Charleston, SC	180,711	-1.0	200	29,013	4.8
Greenville, SC	226,362	-3.0	243	32,622	4.3
Richland, SC	205,841	-.5	167	30,591	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Spartanburg, SC	117,262	-2.2	232	31,856	4.1
Minnehaha, SD	106,717	1.1	62	29,205	3.5
Davidson, TN	434,006	-.1	141	35,509	1.9
Hamilton, TN	187,724	-.3	157	31,240	2.2
Knox, TN	203,470	.6	92	30,765	2.2
Shelby, TN	496,647	-.5	168	35,791	4.2
Bexar, TX	655,195	.9	72	31,032	3.7
Cameron, TX	111,374	2.1	34	22,142	2.7
Collin, TX	181,007	5.7	3	41,338	2.0
Dallas, TX	1,550,835	-.6	174	44,909	1.2
Denton, TX	122,552	.9	73	30,788	5.1
El Paso, TX	248,407	-1.2	209	25,847	3.1
Harris, TX	1,864,100	1.7	45	43,751	4.5
Hidalgo, TX	168,610	3.1	17	22,313	2.8
Jefferson, TX	118,764	-1.9	228	32,570	4.1
Lubbock, TX	118,042	2.1	35	26,577	1.1
Nueces, TX	143,470	.7	86	29,406	4.3
Tarrant, TX	709,162	.5	97	37,287	5.2
Travis, TX	534,861	-.7	184	41,698	.9
Salt Lake, UT	530,497	-.1	142	33,210	3.2
Utah, UT	143,423	.5	98	28,266	1.3
Arlington, VA	159,170	.3	111	55,390	4.8
Chesterfield, VA	107,721	-.1	143	32,957	3.4
Fairfax, VA	542,984	2.7	24	52,641	2.1
Henrico, VA	169,827	2.0	38	37,869	4.8
Norfolk, VA	146,414	.8	79	33,504	4.1
Richmond, VA	164,906	-.7	185	40,173	4.0
Virginia Beach, VA	166,007	.9	74	26,750	5.3
Clark, WA	114,716	2.1	36	33,125	3.0
King, WA	1,146,191	-.9	196	47,186	-.6
Pierce, WA	238,600	-1.5	216	31,261	4.7
Snohomish, WA	209,657	-.3	158	36,388	3.6
Spokane, WA	190,057	.0	134	29,310	-1.5
Kanawha, WV	111,552	-.8	190	31,601	4.8
Brown, WI	141,950	-.3	159	32,631	3.5
Dane, WI	279,208	1.9	40	34,097	3.9
Milwaukee, WI	522,022	-.8	191	35,736	2.9
Waukesha, WI	224,721	.6	93	37,092	3.7
San Juan, PR	324,791	-.5	169	22,179	4.1

[1] Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[2] Percent changes were computed from annual employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[3] Rankings for percent change in employment are based on the 249 counties that are comparable over the year.

[4] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico.

Note: Data pertain to workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. The 248 U.S. counties comprise 66.2 percent of the total covered workers in the United States.

22. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Civilian noninstitutional population	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570
Civilian labor force	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863
Labor force participation rate	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6
Employed	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485
Employment-population ratio	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7
Unemployed	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8
Not in the labor force	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707

23. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total employment	110,713	114,163	117,191	119,608	122,690	125,865	128,916	131,720	131,922	130,793
Private sector	91,872	95,036	97,885	100,189	103,133	106,042	108,709	111,018	110,989	109,531
Goods-producing	23,352	23,908	24,265	24,493	24,962	25,414	25,507	25,669	24,944	23,836
Mining	610	601	581	580	596	590	539	543	565	557
Construction	4,668	4,986	5,160	5,418	5,691	6,020	6,415	6,653	6,685	6,555
Manufacturing	18,075	18,321	18,524	18,495	18,675	18,805	18,552	18,473	17,695	16,725
Service-producing	87,361	90,256	92,925	95,115	97,727	100,451	103,409	106,051	106,978	106,957
Transportation and public utilities	5,811	5,984	6,132	6,253	6,408	6,611	6,834	7,031	7,065	6,773
Wholesale trade	5,981	6,162	6,378	6,482	6,648	6,800	6,911	6,947	6,776	6,671
Retail trade	19,773	20,507	21,187	21,597	21,966	22,295	22,848	23,337	23,522	23,306
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,757	6,896	6,806	6,911	7,109	7,389	7,555	7,578	7,712	7,761
Services	30,197	31,579	33,117	34,454	36,040	37,533	39,055	40,457	40.970	41,184
Government	18,841	19,128	19,305	19,419	19,557	19,823	20,206	20,702	20,933	21,262
Federal	2,915	2,870	2,822	2,757	2,699	2,686	2,669	2,777	2,616	2,619
State	4,488	4,576	4,635	4,606	4,582	4,612	4,709	4,786	4,885	4,947
Local	11,438	11,682	11,849	12,056	12,276	12,525	12,829	13,139	13,432	13,695

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

24. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Private sector:										
Average weekly hours	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.2	34.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.83	11.12	11.43	11.82	12.28	12.78	13.24	13.76	14.32	14.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	373.64	385.86	394.34	406.61	424.89	442.19	456.78	474.72	489.74	503.66
Mining:										
Average weekly hours	44.3	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.4	43.9	43.2	43.1	43.5	42.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.60	14.88	15.30	15.62	16.15	16.91	17.05	17.22	17.56	17.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	646.78	666.62	683.91	707.59	733.21	742.35	736.56	742.18	763.86	761.90
Construction:										
Average weekly hours	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.3	38.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.38	14.73	15.09	15.47	16.04	16.61	17.19	17.88	18.34	18.87
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	553.63	573.00	587.00	603.33	625.56	646.13	672.13	702.68	720.76	732.16
Manufacturing:										
Average weekly hours	41.4	42.0	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	40.7	40.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.74	12.07	12.37	12.77	13.17	13.49	13.90	14.37	14.83	15.30
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	486.04	506.94	514.59	531.23	553.14	562.53	579.63	597.79	603.58	625.77
Transportation and public utilities:										
Average weekly hours	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.5	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.55	13.78	14.13	14.45	14.92	15.31	15.69	16.21	16.79	17.29
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	532.52	547.07	556.72	572.22	592.32	604.75	607.20	622.46	641.38	662.21
Wholesale trade:										
Average weekly hours	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.2	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.74	12.06	12.43	12.87	13.45	14.07	14.59	15.22	15.86	16.21
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	448.47	463.10	476.07	492.92	516.48	538.88	558.80	585.97	605.85	622.46
Retail trade:										
Average weekly hours	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	7.29	7.49	7.69	7.99	8.33	8.74	9.09	9.46	9.77	10.04
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	209.95	216.46	221.47	230.11	240.74	253.46	263.61	273.39	282.82	291.16
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Average weekly hours	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.35	11.83	12.32	12.80	13.34	14.07	14.62	15.14	15.80	16.35
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	406.33	423.51	442.29	459.52	481.57	512.15	529.24	551.10	570.38	590.24
Services:										
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.78	11.04	11.39	11.79	12.28	12.84	13.37	13.93	14.67	15.24
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	350.35	358.80	369.04	382.00	400.33	418.58	435.86	455.51	479.71	496.82

25. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000	2001				2002				Percent change	
	Sept.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2002	
Civilian workers[2]	149.5	152.5	153.8	155.6	156.8	158.4	159.9	161.3	162.2	0.6	3.4
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	151.5	154.4	156.0	157.7	158.9	160.5	162.1	163.5	164.3	.5	3.4
Professional specialty and technical	150.0	153.2	154.3	156.7	157.5	158.5	159.3	161.4	162.4	.6	3.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	153.7	156.6	158.6	159.6	161.2	163.7	165.6	166.3	166.7	.2	3.4
Administrative support, including clerical	151.8	155.3	156.8	158.8	160.0	162.0	163.3	164.9	166.1	.7	3.8
Blue-collar workers	145.6	148.2	149.3	151.1	152.0	153.7	155.1	156.4	157.5	.7	3.6
Service occupations	148.5	152.0	153.3	155.0	156.9	158.4	159.4	161.3	162.2	.6	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	148.0	150.7	152.2	153.2	154.4	156.3	157.7	158.7	169.2	.9	3.8
Manufacturing	148.7	151.3	152.6	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	.9	3.8
Service-producing	150.1	153.0	154.4	156.4	157.6	159.1	160.7	162.2	162.8	.4	3.3
Services	151.2	154.3	155.4	158.1	159.0	160.2	161.1	163.2	163.9	.4	3.1
Health services	149.0	152.5	154.6	156.7	158.3	160.5	161.8	163.1	164.5	.9	3.9
Hospitals	149.5	153.2	155.6	158.2	160.0	162.3	163.8	165.7	167.6	1.1	4.8
Educational services	149.7	151.7	152.2	156.1	156.6	157.1	157.4	161.6	162.8	.7	4.0
Public administration[3]	146.9	150.6	151.9	153.8	155.2	156.5	157.5	160.2	161.7	.9	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	149.6	152.6	154.0	156.0	157.2	158.7	160.2	161.7	162.4	.4	3.3
Private industry workers	149.9	153.0	154.5	155.9	157.2	158.9	160.7	161.6	162.3	.4	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	149.8	153.0	154.4	156.0	157.2	159.0	160.5	161.6	162.4	.5	3.3
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	152.6	155.7	157.4	158.7	160.1	161.9	163.8	164.6	165.2	.4	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	152.9	156.5	158.1	159.6	160.9	162.8	164.3	165.3	165.9	.4	3.1
Professional specialty and technical occupations	152.2	156.3	157.5	159.2	160.3	161.5	162.5	163.6	164.4	.5	2.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	154.4	157.3	159.4	160.2	161.8	164.4	166.6	167.0	167.2	.1	3.3
Sales occupations	151.2	152.3	154.5	155.0	156.7	157.7	161.6	161.6	161.9	.2	3.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	152.3	156.1	157.7	159.5	160.8	162.8	164.2	165.6	166.7	.7	3.7
Blue-collar workers	145.5	148.2	149.3	151.0	151.9	153.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	.6	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	145.8	148.7	149.7	151.8	152.5	153.7	155.7	156.9	157.8	.6	3.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	146.0	148.3	149.1	150.4	151.5	153.6	154.7	155.4	156.7	.8	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	139.9	142.6	143.9	145.6	146.3	148.7	149.6	151.0	151.8	.5	3.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	149.4	152.2	153.4	154.9	156.5	158.7	159.9	161.4	162.9	.9	4.1
Service occupations	146.6	150.0	151.3	152.6	154.8	156.4	157.4	159.0	159.8	.5	3.2
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	148.4	151.4	152.7	154.3	155.5	157.1	158.7	159.7	160.5	.5	3.2
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	147.9	150.7	152.1	153.1	154.4	156.2	157.6	158.6	160.1	.9	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	147.2	150.1	151.5	152.5	153.7	155.5	156.9	157.9	159.2	.8	3.6
White-collar occupations	151.3	154.5	156.5	156.8	158.1	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.3	.9	3.9
Excluding sales occupations	149.6	153.0	155.0	155.3	156.5	158.4	160.2	161.1	162.3	.7	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	145.8	148.2	149.3	150.8	151.9	153.6	154.8	155.9	157.3	.9	3.6
Construction	145.1	148.2	150.3	151.7	153.0	154.1	155.2	156.3	157.9	1.0	3.2
Manufacturing	148.7	151.3	152.6	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	.9	3.8
White-collar occupations	151.4	154.2	156.0	156.0	156.9	159.1	161.1	162.2	163.3	.7	4.1
Excluding sales occupations	149.3	152.2	154.0	153.8	154.7	156.7	158.6	159.6	160.7	.7	3.9
Blue-collar occupations	146.7	149.1	150.0	151.3	152.7	154.6	155.8	156.7	158.3	1.0	3.7
Durables	149.4	151.8	153.1	154.0	155.3	156.9	158.3	158.9	160.6	1.1	3.4
Nondurables	147.5	150.4	151.6	152.0	153.2	156.0	157.5	159.2	160.3	.7	4.6
Service-producing	150.6	153.8	155.3	156.9	158.2	159.9	161.8	162.7	163.1	.2	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	151.1	154.6	156.0	157.8	159.0	160.9	162.4	163.5	164.0	.3	3.1
White-collar occupations	152.6	155.8	157.4	159.0	160.3	162.1	164.0	164.7	165.1	.2	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	153.9	157.5	159.1	160.9	162.2	164.1	165.6	166.5	167.0	.3	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	144.5	147.7	148.7	150.9	151.4	153.2	155.2	156.6	156.9	.2	3.6
Service occupations	146.3	149.6	150.8	152.2	154.2	155.9	157.0	158.5	159.3	.5	3.3
Transportation and public utilities	147.4	150.5	152.4	153.5	155.5	157.3	158.9	160.8	161.7	.6	4.0
Transportation	142.8	145.4	146.9	148.2	151.1	152.5	153.9	155.4	156.1	.5	3.3
Public utilities	153.5	157.3	159.8	160.7	161.5	163.9	165.5	168.2	169.2	.6	4.8
Communications	153.9	158.3	161.1	162.8	163.4	166.0	166.1	169.0	170.1	.7	4.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	152.9	156.0	158.1	158.1	159.1	161.3	164.8	167.2	168.1	.5	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	148.3	151.0	152.6	153.7	155.5	156.5	159.5	159.6	159.7	.1	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	149.6	152.6	153.9	155.4	157.1	157.5	160.0	160.3	160.4	.1	2.1
Wholesale trade	152.1	155.1	157.8	158.6	159.5	161.9	166.3	165.9	166.7	.5	4.5
Excluding sales occupations	152.7	156.9	158.5	160.0	160.6	162.3	164.4	166.1	167.2	.7	4.1
Retail trade	146.2	148.7	149.7	150.9	153.2	153.5	155.6	156.0	155.8	–.1	1.7
General merchandise stores	142.2	147.3	149.4	149.7	150.9	152.4	154.2	156.1	155.1	–.6	2.8
Food stores	143.4	146.1	148.2	149.7	151.7	152.9	154.5	156.3	156.3	.0	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

25. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000	2001				2002				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2002	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	155.7	157.9	159.5	160.9	161.3	165.2	167.3	168.0	168.5	0.3	4.5
Excluding sales occupations	158.4	161.2	163.1	164.7	165.0	169.8	171.3	172.1	173.1	.6	4.9
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	166.5	170.8	172.7	175.4	174.5	182.1	184.2	184.6	185.3	.4	6.3
Insurance	155.2	157.6	159.3	159.9	161.3	164.0	166.1	167.1	167.9	.5	4.1
Services	154.1	156.5	157.8	160.0	161.0	162.6	163.7	164.9	165.4	.3	2.7
Business services	158.4	160.5	163.0	165.2	166.2	166.3	166.6	167.2	167.5	.2	.8
Health services	150.6	152.7	154.7	156.8	158.4	160.6	162.0	163.2	164.4	.7	3.8
Hospitals	151.1	153.5	155.9	158.4	160.3	162.8	164.5	166.2	168.1	1.1	4.9
Educational services	159.9	162.3	162.6	166.4	167.6	168.5	169.0	173.5	175.2	1.0	4.5
Colleges and universities	159.2	162.2	162.6	166.2	167.5	168.1	168.4	172.0	173.7	1.0	3.7
Nonmanufacturing	151.1	153.1	154.7	156.3	157.6	159.3	161.1	162.0	162.5	.3	3.1
White-collar workers	153.7	155.8	157.5	159.0	160.5	162.2	164.1	164.8	165.3	.3	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	155.1	157.5	159.1	160.9	162.3	164.2	165.7	166.6	167.1	.3	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	144.8	146.9	148.1	150.2	150.6	152.2	154.0	155.4	155.9	.3	3.5
Service occupations	147.8	149.5	150.7	152.1	154.1	155.9	156.9	158.4	159.2	.5	3.3
State and local government workers	148.9	150.3	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	.9	4.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	148.3	149.5	150.4	153.7	154.4	155.2	155.7	159.3	160.7	.9	4.1
Professional specialty and technical	147.4	148.4	149.2	152.8	153.2	153.6	154.1	158.1	159.4	.8	4.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	150.7	152.4	153.7	156.4	157.6	159.5	159.6	162.3	163.8	.9	3.9
Administrative support, including clerical	149.4	150.7	151.6	154.2	155.6	156.9	158.0	161.0	162.4	.9	4.4
Blue-collar workers	147.2	148.6	149.0	151.5	153.2	154.0	154.7	158.4	159.8	.9	4.3
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	148.9	149.9	150.6	154.4	154.9	155.5	155.9	159.7	160.9	.8	3.9
Services excluding schools[5]	148.8	150.1	151.9	154.5	156.1	157.9	158.7	161.0	162.8	1.1	4.3
Health services	151.6	152.1	154.4	157.1	158.5	160.4	161.4	163.5	165.5	1.2	4.4
Hospitals	152.0	152.2	154.7	157.4	159.1	160.7	161.8	164.1	166.2	1.3	4.5
Educational services	148.7	149.6	150.1	154.1	154.5	154.8	155.1	159.2	160.3	.7	3.8
Schools	149.0	149.9	150.5	154.4	154.8	155.1	155.4	159.6	160.7	.7	3.8
Elementary and secondary	148.1	148.5	149.0	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.7	158.8	.7	3.7
Colleges and universities	151.7	153.7	154.3	153.8	159.6	160.0	160.4	164.7	165.8	.7	3.9
Public administration[3]	148.3	150.6	151.9	151.9	155.2	156.5	157.9	160.2	161.7	.9	4.2

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[4] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[5] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

26. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000	2001				2002				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2002	
Civilian workers[1]	147.9	149.5	150.8	152.3	153.4	154.8	156.1	157.2	157.8	0.4	2.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	150.2	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.6	157.0	158.4	159.6	160.1	.3	2.9
Professional specialty and technical	149.6	151.1	152.-	154.2	155.1	155.6	156.2	158.0	158.6	.4	2.3
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial	152.4	154.0	155.8	156.7	158.1	160.7	162.6	163.5	163.8	.2	3.6
Administrative support, including clerical	149.6	151.6	152,7	154.6	155.7	157.3	158.4	159.6	160.6	.6	3.1
Blue-collar workers	142.9	144.7	146.0	147.6	148.5	149.7	151.0	151.9	152.6	.5	2.8
Service occupations	147.1	148.6	149.7	151.2	153.0	154.2	155.1	'56.2	156.9	.4	2.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	145.3	147.0	147,6	149.5	150.5	151.8	153.1	153.9	155.1	.8	3.1
Manufacturing	146.5	148.5	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.4	156.5	.7	3.2
Service-producing	148.9	150.5	151.7	153.4	154.5	155.9	157.2	156.4	158.8	.3	2.8
Services	151.0	152.6	153.6	156.2	157.1	158.1	158.8	160.7	161.1	.2	2.5
Health services	148.3	149.8	151.8	153.7	155.5	157.3	158.5	159.6	160.9	.8	3.5
Hospitals	147.3	148.8	151.2	15.5	155.5	157.2	158.6	160.3	162.2	1.2	4.3
Educational services	149.6	150.5	151.0	154.6	155.1	155.3	155.6	159.3	160.1	.5	3.2
Public administration[2]	146.1	147.6	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	.6	2.8
Nonmanufacturing	148.1	149.7	149.7	152.6	153.8	155.0	156.4	157.5	158.0	.3	2.7
Private industry workers	147.7	149.4	150.9	152.1	153.3	154.7	156.3	157.0	157.5	.3	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	147.6	149.5	150.8	152.2	153.3	154.9	156.1	157.0	157.9	.3	2.7
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	150.6	152.3	153.8	154.8	156.1	157.7	159.4	160.0	160.4	.3	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	151.1	153.0	154.4	155.7	156.9	158.6	160.0	169.8	160.8	.3	2.8
Professional specialty and technical occupations	150.2	152.1	153.2	154.8	155.9	156.7	157.4	158.2	158.5	.2	1.7
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial occupations	153.0	154.7	156.5	157.2	158.6	161.3	163.6	164.3	164.5	.1	3.7
Sales occupations	148.7	149.2	151.5	151.2	152.6	153.6	157.0	156.9	156.8	–.1	2.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	150.1	152.3	153.6	155.3	156.5	158.2	159.2	160.3	161.3	.6	3.1
Blue-collar workers	142.8	144.6	145.9	147.5	148.3	149.6	150.9	151.7	152.4	.5	2.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	142.8	144.6	145.7	147.7	148,4	149.2	151.0	151.8	152.3	.3	2.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	143.7	145.6	146.9	148.1	149.0	150.5	151.6	152.0	153.2	.8	2.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	137.6	139.5	140.7	142.1	142.8	144.8	145.2	146.3	146.9	.4	2.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	146.2	148.0	149.8	151.0	152.4	154.2	155.1	156.0	157.2	.8	3.1
Service occupations	144.9	146.4	147.5	148.7	150.6	152.0	152.8	153.9	154.4	.4	2.6
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	146.0	147.7	149.0	150.3	151.5	152.7	154.0	154.7	155.2	.3	2.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	145.2	147.0	148.6	149.5	150.5	151.7	153.1	153.9	155.0	.7	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	144.6	146.3	147.8	148.7	149.7	150.9	152.2	153.0	154.0	.7	2.9
White-collar occupations	148.7	150.5	152.3	152.6	153.6	155.0	156.6	157.9	158.6	.7	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	147.2	148.9	150.5	150.8	151.7	152.9	154.5	155.4	156.3	.6	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	143.1	144.7	146.1	147.4	148.4	149.6	150.7	151.5	152.6	.7	2.8
Construction	140.7	142.1	143.9	145.1	146.3	147.0	148.2	149.0	150.2	.8	2.7
Manufacturing	146.5	148.5	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.4	155.4	156.5	.7	3.2
White-collar occupations	149.2	151.1	152.7	152.8	153.3	154.9	156.6	157.7	158.6	.6	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	147.5	149.9	150.5	150.5	151.0	152.3	153.9	155.0	155.9	.6	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	144.6	146.4	147.8	149.1	150.3	151.7	152.8	153.5	154.7	.8	2.9
Durables	147.3	149.0	150.5	151.5	151.7	153.9	155.3	156.0	157.3	.8	3.1
Nondurables	145.4	147.5	149.0	149.3	153.9	151.9	153.1	154.4	155.2	.5	3.3
Service-producing	148.9	150.5	151.9	153.2	151.9	156.1	157.7	158.4	158.6	.1	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	149.4	151.3	152.6	154.2	156.1	157.2	158.5	159.3	159.6	.2	2.6
White-collar occupations	150.9	152.5	154.0	155.2	157.2	158.2	159.9	160.5	160.7	.1	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	152.3	154.3	155.6	157.2	158.2	160.4	161.6	162.5	162.8	.2	2.6
Blue-collar occupations	142.2	144.3	145.3	147.5	148.1	149.4	151.1	151.8	152.0	.1	2.6
Service occupations	144.8	146.1	147.2	148.4	149.4	151.6	152.4	153.5	154.1	.4	2.6
Transportation and public utilities	142.3	143.7	145.7	146.7	149.2	150.5	152.1	153.4	154.1	.5	3.3
Transportation	138.6	139.8	141.6	142.6	145.7	147.4	148.6	149.6	150.1	.3	3.0
Public utilities	147.1	148.7	151.0	152.0	153.6	154.3	156.4	158.2	159.3	.7	3.7
Communications	147.4	149.2	151.8	153.3	155.2	155.3	157.1	159.6	160.7	.7	3.5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	146.6	148.1	149.9	150.4	151.7	153.0	155.5	156.5	157.4	.6	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	147.4	148.4	150.1	150.6	152.1	153.0	155.7	155.5	155.5	.0	2.2
Excluding sales occupations	149.0	150.7	151.9	153.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	151.6	151.6	154.5	154.1	154.8	157.2	161.3	160.4	161.0	.4	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	153.2	154.9	156.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	161.2	162.6	163.7	.7	3.7
Retail trade	145.2	146.9	147.8	148.8	150.7	150.9	152.7	152.9	152.7	–.1	1.3
General merchandise stores	142.2	143.8	145.5	145.7	146.5	147.9	148.9	150.1	149.2	–.6	1.8
Food stores	141.6	143.3	144.5	145.7	146.7	148.0	148.9	150.1	150.3	.1	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000	2001				2002				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2002	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	151.7	153.9	154.6	155.8	156.0	160.3	162.0	162.4	162.6	0.1	4.2
Excluding sales occupations	154.1	156.6	157.6	159.1	159.1	164.5	165.7	166.1	167.3	.7	5.2
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	165.7	169.4	170.8	173.2	171.7	181.2	182.8	182.7	183.9	.7	7.1
Insurance	150.8	152.4	153.3	153.6	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.6	159.1	–.3	2.6
Services	151.8	153.8	155.0	157.1	158.2	159.5	160.3	161.5	161.7	.1	2.2
Business services	156.0	158.2	160.8	162.8	163.7	164.0	164.0	164.6	164.8	.1	.7
Health services	148.1	149.8	151.8	153.6	155.4	157.3	158.4	159.9	160.7	.8	3.4
Hospitals	146.8	148.5	151.0	153.3	155.4	157.1	158.6	160.2	162.1	1.2	4.3
Educational services	154.3	155.4	156.1	159.6	160.5	161.2	161.2	165.2	166.5	.8	3.7
Colleges and universities	152.9	154.1	155.0	158.4	159.6	159.9	159.9	163.1	164.3	.7	2.9
Nonmanufacturing	147.9	149.5	150.9	152.2	153.5	155.0	156.5	157.2	157.5	.2	2.6
White-collar workers	150.6	152.3	153.8	155.0	156.4	158.0	159.6	160.2	160.5	.2	2.6
Excluding sales occupations	151.9	153.9	155.3	156.9	158.3	160.1	161.3	162.1	162.5	.2	2.7
Blue-collar occupations	140.9	142.8	143.9	145.8	146.4	147.5	149.0	149.8	150.2	.3	2.6
Service occupations	144.7	146.0	147.1	148.2	150.1	151.4	152.3	153.4	154.0	.4	2.6
State and local government workers	148.3	150.2	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	.6	3.2
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	148.0	149.0	149.8	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.4	157.4	158.4	.6	3.3
Professional specialty and technical	148.2	149.1	149.8	153.0	153.4	153.6	154.1	157.5	158.4	.6	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	148.8	150.1	151.5	153.9	155.1	156.6	156.8	159.0	160.1	.7	3.2
Administrative support, including clerical	146.2	147.0	147.6	149.8	150.9	151.9	152.8	155.1	156.0	.6	3.4
Blue-collar workers	145.1	146.0	146.5	149.1	150.8	151.6	152.1	154.5	155.1	.4	2.9
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	148.7	149.5	150.2	153.7	154.2	154.6	155.0	158.4	159.2	.5	3.2
Services excluding schools[4]	147.9	149.1	150.7	153.2	154.9	156.7	157.3	159.1	160.3	.8	3.5
Health services	149.3	149.9	151.9	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.6	160.5	162.2	1.1	4.1
Hospitals	149.2	149.5	151.8	154.2	155.7	157.7	158.8	160.6	162.5	1.2	4.4
Educational services	148.7	149.5	150.0	153.6	154.0	154.2	154.5	158.1	158.9	.5	3.2
Schools	148.9	149.7	150.2	153.8	154.1	154.3	154.6	158.3	159.0	.4	3.2
Elementary and secondary	148.5	149.0	149.5	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.4	158.1	.4	3.3
Colleges and universities	149.5	151.4	151.8	156.5	156.7	156.8	157.3	160.7	161.6	.6	3.1
Public administration[2]	146.1	147.6	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	.6	2.8

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[3] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[4] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

27. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000	2001				2002				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2002	
Private industry workers	158.6	161.5	163.2	165.2	166.7	169.3	171.6	173.1	174.6	0.9	4.7
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	161.5	165.2	167.4	169.5	171.2	173.5	176.1	177.2	178.5	.7	4.3
Blue-collar workers	154.1	155.7	156.7	158.3	159.2	162.2	164.0	166.2	167.8	1.0	5.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	156.2	158.5	159.6	160.8	162.6	165.8	167.4	168.8	171.0	1.3	5.2
Service-producing	159.4	162.6	164.6	167.1	168.4	170.7	173.3	174.9	175.9	.6	4.5
Manufacturing	154.8	157.1	157.9	158.5	160.4	163.7	165.5	166.8	168.9	1.3	5.3
Nonmanufacturing	159.7	162.9	164.9	167.4	168.6	171.1	173.5	175.2	176.3	.6	4.4

28. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000	2001				2002				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2002	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	146.9	147.9	149.5	151.0	153.1	154.8	156.3	158.1	159.5	0.9	4.2
Goods-producing	147.3	147.9	149.3	150.6	151.6	153.4	154.7	156.2	157.8	1.9	4.0
Service-producing	146.4	147.6	149.5	151.2	154.2	156.0	157.6	159.9	161.1	.8	4.5
Manufacturing	147.4	147.9	148.8	149.9	151.4	153.4	154.6	155.9	157.9	1.3	4.3
Nonmanufacturing	146.2	147.3	149.4	151.1	153.5	155.0	156.6	158.8	159.9	.7	4.2
Nonunion	151.6	153.8	155.3	156.7	157.8	159.6	161.4	162.5	162.8	.4	3.2
Goods-producing	149.3	151.6	153.1	154.0	155.3	157.2	158.6	159.5	160.8	.8	3.5
Service-producing	152.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.6	160.3	162.2	162.9	163.3	.2	3.0
Manufacturing	149.9	152.4	153.7	154.4	155.5	157.6	159.1	160.1	161.3	.7	3.7
Nonmanufacturing	151.8	153.9	155.4	157.0	158.2	159.9	161.7	162.4	162.9	.3	3.0
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	150.3	151.6	153.7	155.2	156.3	158.3	159.9	160.5	161.3	.5	3.2
South	148.6	151.1	152.3	153.5	154.6	156.2	157.6	158.9	159.0	.1	2.8
Midwest (formerly North Central)	153.3	154.8	156.0	157.4	158.6	161.1	162.2	163.5	164.6	.7	3.8
West	151.8	154.3	156.0	157.6	159.4	160.4	162.9	163.8	165.0	.7	3.5
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	151.0	153.1	154.6	156.0	157.4	159.1	160.9	161.8	162.5	.4	3.2
Other areas	150.3	152.1	153.7	154.8	155.6	157.5	158.5	160.0	169.8	.5	3.3
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	141.2	142.1	143.7	145.1	147.4	148.4	149.8	151.3	152.5	.8	3.5
Goods-producing	141.3	142.4	144.2	145.3	146.3	147.2	158.6	150.0	151.2	.8	3.3
Service-producing	141.5	142.2	143.7	145.4	148.9	150.0	151.4	152.9	154.1	.8	3.5
Manufacturing	142.6	143.9	145.5	146.7	148.0	149.0	150.2	151.6	153.1	1.0	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	140.4	141.1	142.7	144.3	147.1	148.1	149.6	151.1	152.1	.7	3.4
Nonunion	149.0	150.8	152.2	153.4	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.5	.3	2.7
Goods-producing	146.8	148.8	150.3	151.1	152.1	153.5	154.8	155.5	156.6	.7	3.0
Service-producing	149.6	151.4	152.7	154.1	155.1	156.7	158.3	158.9	159.0	.1	2.5
Manufacturing	148.0	150.1	151.6	152.2	153.1	154.7	156.1	156.8	157.8	.6	3.1
Nonmanufacturing	148.9	150.7	152.0	153.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.3	.1	2.5
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	146.0	147.3	149.2	150.6	151.7	153.5	154.9	155.1	155.7	.4	2.6
South	146.3	148.3	149.3	150.2	151.2	152.5	153.6	154.7	154.6	−.1	2.2
Midwest (formerly North Central)	149.6	150.9	152.3	153.6	154.7	157.1	158.5	159.2	160.2	.6	3.6
West	149.2	151.3	152.9	154.3	156.0	156.4	158.7	159.3	160.1	.5	2.6
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	148.0	149.8	151.2	152.4	153.7	155.1	156.7	157.4	157.9	.3	2.7
Other areas	146.0	147.4	148.8	149.7	150.5	151.7	152.6	153.8	154.8	.7	2.9

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

29. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's)	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										
With medical care	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	–	–
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	–	–
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	–	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave [1]	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	60	–	–
Unpaid paternity leave	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	53	–	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care	–	–	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam	–	–	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$11.93	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$31.55	$33.92	$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$35.93	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$107.42	$118.33	$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	–	–
Participants in short-term disability plans [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	–	–	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts [2]	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

[1] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[2] Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

30. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave [2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	–	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans [2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts [3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

[1] Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

[2] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[3] Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

31. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2002[P]												2003[P]
	2001	2002	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	29	19	0	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
In effect during period	30	20	1	2	1	3	5	3	4	3	3	3	2	1	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	99	46	.0	1.5	2.9	4.1	5.1	1.5	6.7	3.5	13.7	1.2	4.3	1.4	17.5
In effect during period (in thousands)	102	47	1.0	2.5	2.9	7.0	9.2	5.3	8.2	6.2	13.7	13.5	4.3	1.4	18.8
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1,151	6,596	21.0	9.0	43.5	80.7	138.2	36.0	54.0	50.6	39.3	133.4	23.9	28.6	48.8
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in " 'Total economy' measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54—56.

[2] Less than 0.005.

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

32. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	177.1	179.9	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.0	181.3	180.9	181.7	183.1
All items (1967 = 100)	530.4	538.8	532.7	535.5	538.6	538.5	538.9	539.5	541.2	542.1	543.2	543.1	541.9	544.2	548.5
Food and beverages	173.6	176.8	176.4	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.6	176.6	176.9	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9
Food	173.1	176.2	175.9	176.1	176.2	175.8	175.8	176.0	176.0	176.4	176.5	176.8	177.3	177.5	178.3
Food at home	173.4	175.6	176.0	176.3	176.4	175.5	175.0	175.2	174.9	175.2	175.1	175,5	176.1	176.7	177.6
Cereals and bakery products	193.8	198.0	197.6	197.0	198.1	198.2	198.7	198.7	198.6	198.4	198.9	198.3	197.3	199.8	201.8
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	161.3	162.1	161.8	162.8	162.5	162.4	161.9	162.3	162.2	161.8	161.3	162.1	162.4	161.6	164.7
Dairy and related products[1]	167.1	168.1	170.1	169.4	168.7	169.0	168.0	167.6	167.2	166.3	166.5	167.1	167.3	166.4	167.2
Fruits and vegetables	212.2	220.9	223.3	225.8	223.4	221.0	217.4	217.4	217.0	218.4	217.4	219.8	224.9	227.1	223.3
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.2	139.2	140.0	140.1	140.1	138.0	137.5	138.3	137.6	140.2	140.5	139.1	139.8	140.6	140.8
Other foods at home	159.6	160.8	160.4	159.9	161.5	160.0	160.8	161.0	160.6	160.8	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.8	162.2
Sugar and sweets	155.7	159.0	158.5	157.2	159.6	157.9	158.0	160.2	159.9	159.6	159.9	158.5	159.1	169.7	161.8
Fats and oils	155.7	155.4	157.2	156.4	156.5	155.9	154.6	154.9	154.1	154.1	155.9	153.4	152.8	155.8	158.7
Other foods	176.0	177.1	176.3	175.9	177.8	176.1	177.4	177.3	176.9	177.0	177.0	178.3	178.2	178.2	177.9
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	108.9	109.2	108.0	107.8	108.0	108.9	109.0	110.1	109.3	109.7	109.8	110.3	110.2	109.7	110.5
Food away from home[1]	173.9	178.3	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.6	178.2	1787.5	178.8	179.2	179.6	179.8	180.1	179.9	180.7
Other food away from home[1,2]	113.4	117.7	115.8	116.3	116.9	117.1	117.6	117.7	118.1	118.8	119.1	119.7	119.8	119.9	120.2
Alcoholic beverages	179.3	183.6	182.6	182.5	182.9	183.3	183.5	183.8	184.2	183.9	184.7	185.1	184.9	185.8	185.9
Housing	176.4	180.3	178.5	179.1	179.5	179.7	180.7	181.2	209.6	181.5	181.4	181.2	181.1	182.3	183.2
Shelter	200.6	208.1	206.1	207.0	207.5	207.5	208.1	208.8	200.2	209.2	201.3	209.6	209.5	210.9	211.6
Rent of primary residence	192.1	199.7	197.7	198.2	198.5	198.8	199.3	199.8	200.2	200.7	201.3	202.0	202.5	203.3	203.7
Lodging away from home	118.6	118.3	119.3	121.9	122.1	120.1	120.9	121.7	123.6	117.6	117.0	113.2	109.2	114.3	117.6
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	206.3	214.7	212.2	212.8	213.3	213.7	214.3	214.9	215.4	216.2	216.8	217.3	217.9	218.5	218.7
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	106.2	108.7	106.8	106.8	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.6	109.6	110.0	110.0	111.4	112.3	113.9	114.1
Fuels and utilities	150.2	143.6	140.0	140.2	140.3	141.5	146.2	146.8	146.8	147.2	144.4	143.6	144.2	146.1	148.3
Fuels	135.4	127.2	123.7	123.8	123.8	125.1	130.3	130.8	130.7	131.0	127.9	127.0	127.5	129.5	131.9
Fuel oil and other fuels	129.3	115.5	112.3	112.8	115.1	114.4	112.7	111.6	112.1	115.2	119.3	121.8	125.6	136.6	156.3
Gas (piped) and electricity	142.4	134.4	130.6	130.7	130.6	132.1	138.0	138.6	138.5	138.7	134.9	133.7	134.1	135.6	136.9
Household furnishings and operations	129.1	128.3	128.6	128.7	128.9	128.9	128.7	128.6	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.0	127.4	127.7
Apparel	127.3	124.0	123.5	128.2	128.8	127.1	122.7	118.7	120.5	124.6	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6
Men's and boys' apparel	125.7	121.7	122.0	125.2	125.6	124.3	120.8	118.4	118.3	120.1	122.8	123.2	119.3	116.1	117.3
Women's and girls' apparel	119.3	115.8	115.3	121.3	122.2	229.4	113.7	107.6	111.0	118.0	120.5	118.0	113.1	107.6	112.4
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	129.2	126.4	127.2	129.9	198.9	127.4	124.9	122.9	124.3	126.2	127.7	127.5	125.3	121.1	122.3
Footwear	123.0	121.4	119.5	123.5	124.5	124.5	121.2	118.5	119.7	121.6	123.0	122.7	120.7	119.7	119.8
Transportation	154.3	152.9	148.4	150.5	153.7	153.8	153.4	153.7	153.9	154.0	154.9	155.2	154.2	155.5	158.9
Private transportation	150.0	148.8	144.1	146.3	149.6	149.5	149.1	149.5	149.7	150.0	151.1	151.5	150.4	151.8	155.3
New and used motor vehicles[2]	101.3	99.2	100.1	99.6	99.3	99.1	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.2	98.0
New vehicles	142.1	140.0	141.2	140.7	140.4	139.8	139.2	138.7	138.1	138.7	139.5	140.4	140.6	139.7	139.2
Used cars and trucks[1]	158.7	152.0	153.9	152.1	152.8	151.8	152.2	152.7	153.4	152.2	150.7	148.8	148.5	148.3	148.4
Motor fuel	124.7	116.6	98.2	107.7	121.4	121.4	120.1	120.8	121.5	121.7	124.5	124.4	119.7	126.3	140.4
Gasoline (all types)	124.0	116.0	97.6	107.1	120.8	120.8	119.5	120.3	120.9	121.1	123.9	123.8	119.1	125.7	139.7
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	104.8	106.9	106.1	106.5	106.8	106.8	106.7	107.4	107.7	107.4	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.8	108.2
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	183.5	190.2	188.0	188.5	189.0	189.9	190.0	189.8	191.0	191.4	191.8	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.5
Public transportation	210.6	207.4	207.3	207.9	209.7	211.3	211.3	209.7	209.4	206.5	203.4	202.3	203.0	202.2	203.6
Medical care	272.8	285.6	281.0	282.0	283.2	284.1	284.7	286.6	287.3	287.7	289.2	290.5	291.3	292.6	293.7
Medical care commodities	247.6	256.4	253.7	254.1	254.8	255.4	256.4	257.5	257.7	257.9	258.3	259.1	259.5	260.3	260.4
Medical care services	278.8	292.9	287.7	288.9	290.2	291.2	291.7	293.8	294.7	295.2	297.1	298.5	299.4	300.8	302.3
Professional services	246.5	253.9	251.4	251.9	252.5	252.9	253.2	255.0	254.9	254.8	256.0	256.5	257.0	257.8	258.8
Hospital and related services	338.3	367.8	356.4	359.4	362.4	364.5	365.3	367.6	371.3	373.3	376.7	380.7	382.4	385.7	388.2
Recreation[2]	104.9	1-6.2	105.9	106.1	106.5	106.4	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.4	106.5	106.9	107.2
Video and audio[1,2]	101.5	102.6	102.9	102.9	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.6	102.4	102.3	102.6	103.0	103.2	103.4	103.8
Education and communication[2]	105.2	107.9	107.3	106.6	106.2	106.6	106.9	107.6	108.9	109.5	109.4	109.3	109.2	109.7	109.7
Education[2]	118.5	126.0	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.5	124.3	124.8	127.1	129.6	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.6	131.0
Educational books and supplies	295.9	317.6	314.4	314.2	314.4	315.6	317.4	318.3	319.6	323.2	323.2	324.0	323.3	329.5	332.8
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	341.1	362.1	353.9	354.1	354.1	354.6	356.8	358.3	365.6	372.8	373.8	374.1	374.0	375.5	376.3
Communication[1,2]	93.3	92.3	93.1	92.0	91.2	91.9	91.8	92.6	93.2	92.5	92.2	91.8	91.8	92.0	91.9
Information and information processing[1,2]	92.3	90.8	92.0	90.8	90.0	90.7	90.6	90.8	91.5	90.7	90.4	90.0	90.0	90.3	90.1
Telephone services[1,2]	99.3	99.7	100.3	99.1	98.2	99.3	99.2	99.5	100.6	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.4	100.5
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	21.3	18.3	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.7	17.3	17.2	17.1	16.9
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	29.5	22.2	23.8	23.1	22.9	23.0	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.1	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.1
Other goods and services	282.6	293.2	290.2	288.5	292.9	291.5	294.4	294.5	295.9	297.0	295.4	295.6	295.8	296.5	297.5
Tobacco and smoking products	425.2	461.5	449.3	433.4	461.4	449.0	467.4	467.2	478.2	485.8	470.6	470.4	472.5	472.4	472.7
Personal care[1]	170.5	174.7	173.7	174.1	174.4	174.7	174.9	175.0	174.9	174.9	175.3	175.5	175.4	175.9	176.7
Personal care products[1]	155.1	154.7	155.5	155.1	155.4	154.8	155.4	154.6	154.3	154.4	154.6	154.2	153.4	153.0	153.3
Personal care services[1]	184.3	188.4	186.4	187.3	187.9	188.3	188.3	188.7	189.1	189.2	189.3	189.9	189.9	190.6	190.9

See footnotes at end of table.

32. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Miscellaneous personal services	263.1	274.4	271.8	272.9	273.2	274.2	274.6	275.1	275.4	275.2	276.0	276.6	276.9	278.1	280.4
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	150.7	149.7	148.1	149.4	151.0	150.5	149.8	149.3	149.6	150.2	150.7	150.6	149.7	150.0	152.0
Food and beverages	173.6	176.8	176.4	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.6	176.6	176.9	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9
Commodities less food and beverages	137.2	134.2	132.1	133.7	136.0	135.4	134.4	133.6	134.0	134.8	135.5	135.2	133.6	133.9	136.4
Nondurables less food and beverages	147.1	145.1	139.6	143.6	148.4	147.4	145.7	144.4	145.4	147.2	148.4	148.0	145.2	146.1	151.2
Apparel	127.3	124.0	123.5	128.2	128.8	127.1	122.7	118.7	120.5	124.6	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	163.4	162.2	153.6	157.3	164.7	164.1	164.0	164.3	164.8	165.2	166.0	166.0	163.9	167.4	174.1
Durables	124.6	121.4	122.7	122.1	121.9	121.7	121.3	121.1	120.7	120.6	120.6	120.5	120.2	119.9	119.7
Services	203.4	209.8	207.3	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.8	210.7	211.5	211.5	211.7	211.8	211.9	213.1	214.0
Rent of shelter[3]	208.9	216.7	214.7	215.6	216.1	216.1	216.8	217.4	218.3	217.9	218.4	218.2	218.1	219.5	220.3
Transporatation services	201.9	209.1	206.5	207.3	207.9	208.9	209.0	209.6	210.1	210.1	210.9	212.0	212.0	212.3	213.4
Other services	238.0	246.4	243.5	243.6	243.8	244.5	245.1	246.4	248.2	249.1	249.7	249.9	250.2	251.4	252.4
Special indexes:															
All items less food	177.8	180.5	178.2	179.2	180.4	180.4	180.6	180.8	181.5	181.8	182.2	182.1	181.6	182.4	183.9
All items less shelter	169.7	170.8	168.7	169.7	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	171.3	171,9	172.2	172.3	171.7	172.3	174.0
All items less medical care	171.9	174.3	172.4	173.3	174.3	174.2	174.4	174.5	175.0	175.3	175.6	175.6	175.1	175.9	177.3
Commodities less food	138.9	136.0	133.9	135.6	137.8	137.3	136.3	135.5	135.9	136.7	137.3	137.0	135.6	135.8	138.3
Nondurables less food	149.1	147.4	142.2	145.9	150.4	149.5	148.0	146.7	147.7	149.3	150.6	150.2	147.6	148.4	153.3
Nondurables less food and apparel	164.1	163.3	155.4	158.7	165.5	165.0	164.9	165.2	165.8	166.1	166.9	166.9	165.0	168.2	174.4
Nondurables	160.6	161.1	158.0	160.2	162.7	162.1	161.2	160.6	161.2	162.2	163.0	162.9	161.6	162.2	165.3
Services less rent of shelter[3]	212.3	217.5	214.3	214.8	215.1	216.0	217.5	218.6	219.5	220.0	219.9	220.2	220 5	221.6	222.8
Services less medical care services	196.6	202.5	200.2	200.8	201.2	201.6	202.6	203.2	204.2	204.1	204.2	204.3	204.3	205.5	206.4
Energy	129.3	121.7	111.0	115.6	122.2	122.9	124.9	125.5	125.8	126.1	125.8	125.3	123.3	127.5	135.4
All items less energy	183.5	187.7	186.5	187.1	187.5	187.4	187.3	187.5	188.1	188.4	188.8	188.9	188.6	189.0	189.7
All items less food and energy	186.1	190.5	189.2	189.8	190.3	190.2	190.1	190.3	191.0	191.3	191.8	191.8	191.4	191.8	192.5
Commodities less food and energy	145.3	143.7	144.2	144.6	145.1	144.4	143.4	142.5	142.8	143.6	143.9	143.6	142.5	141.7	142.1
Energy commodities	125.2	117.1	99.5	108.6	121.6	121.6	120.3	120.9	121.5	122.0	124.8	124.9	120.7	127.5	142.1
Services less energy	209.6	217.5	215.1	215.9	216.3	216.6	217.2	218.0	219.0	218.9	219.5	219.8	219.8	221.0	221.9
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	173.5	175.9	173.7	174.7	175.8	175.8	175.9	176.0	176.6	177.0	177.3	177.4	177.0	177.7	179.2
All items (1967 = 100)	516.8	523.9	517.5	520.2	523.7	523.6	524.0	524.5	526.0	527.3	528.2	528.4	527.2	529.2	533.7
Food and beverages	173.0	176.1	175.8	176.1	176.1	175.7	175.7	176.0	175.9	176.2	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3
Food	172.5	176.5	175.3	175.6	175.5	175.1	175.2	175.4	175.3	175.7	175.7	176.0	176.5	176.8	177.7
Food at home	172.4	175.1	175.1	175.5	175.3	174.4	174.1	174.3	174.0	174.3	174.2	174.5	175.1	175.7	176.7
Cereals and bakery products	193.6	197.1	197.5	197.0	197.9	198.2	198.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	198.9	198.2	197.1	199.9	201.9
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	161.2	162.0	161.6	162.7	162.1	162.1	161.8	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.2	162.1	162.3	161.5	164.5
Dairy and related products[1]	167.1	167.2	170.0	169.2	168.7	168.7	167.8	167.4	167.0	166.1	166.4	166.9	167.2	166.3	167.1
Fruits and vegetables	210.8	222.9	222.2	224.9	222.0	219.1	216.4	216.4	216.2	217.5	216.2	218.0	222.9	225.7	221.8
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	138.4	138.6	139.5	139.7	139.4	137.3	136.9	137.6	136.9	139.6	139.9	138.6	139.1	139.9	140.1
Other foods at home	159.1	160.4	160.1	159.6	161.0	159.7	160.4	160.5	160.1	160.3	160.3	160.7	160.6	161.3	161.9
Sugar and sweets	155.6	158.8	158.5	157.1	153.4	157.6	158.8	159.9	159.6	159.5	159.5	158.2	158.9	160.4	161.3
Fats and oils	155.4	155.3	157.0	156.3	156.2	155.7	154.3	154.7	154.0	155.2	155.8	153.4	152.9	155.7	158.7
Other foods	176.3	177.6	176.8	176.5	178.2	176.7	177.9	177.6	177.3	177.2	177.2	178.8	178.5	178.5	178.5
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	109.1	109.7	108.5	108.3	108.5	109.5	109.6	110.8	109.9	110.1	110.1	111.0	110.7	110.1	110.9
Food away from home[1]	173.8	178.2	176.9	177.0	177.1	177.5	178.0	178.4	178.7	179.0	179.4	179.7	180.0	179.8	180.5
Other food away from home[1,2]	113.6	118.1	116.0	116.8	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.2	118.9	119.3	119.6	120.0	120.1	120.2	120.4
Alcoholic beverages	178.8	183.3	182.1	182.2	182.8	183.1	183.2	183.6	183.8	183.4	184.3	184.6	184.7	185.5	185.7
Housing	172.1	175.7	173.9	174.4	174.8	175.1	176.1	176.5	176.9	177.0	176.9	176.9	176.9	177.9	178.7
Shelter	194.5	201.9	199.8	200.6	201.0	201.2	20.7	202.3	202.9	203.0	203.5	203.7	203.9	204.9	205.5
Rent of primary residence	191.5	199.0	197.0	197.5	197.8	98.1	198.7	199.2	199.6	200.0	200.6	201.3	201.9	202.6	203.0
Lodging away from home[2]	118.4	118.4	119.4	122.2	122.0	120.7	120.4	121.3	122.9	117.7	117.7	114.0	109.6	114.3	118.0
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	187.6	195.1	192.9	193.3	193.9	194.2	194.7	195.2	195.7	196.4	196.9	197.4	198.0	198.5	198.6
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	106.4	108.7	106.8	106.9	107.5	107.6	107.9	108.7	109.7	110.1	110.1	111.2	112.3	113.7	113.9
Fuels and utilities	149.5	142.9	139.4	139.6	139.6	140.7	145.6	146.1	146.2	146.5	143.6	143.0	143.5	145.3	147.4
Fuels	134.2	126.1	122.7	122.8	122.7	123.9	129.1	129.6	129.6	129.9	126.7	126.0	126.4	128.3	130.5
Fuel oil and other fuels	129.2	115.0	112.4	112.7	114.7	114.0	112.2	110.9	111.3	114.5	118.6	121.0	125.0	135.8	155.7
Gas (piped) and electricity	141.5	133.4	129.7	129.8	129.6	131.0	136.9	137.5	137.4	137.6	133.8	132.9	133.2	134.7	136.0
Household furnishings and operations	125.8	124.4	124.9	124.9	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.7	124.2	123.9	123.9	123.7	123.0	123.2	123.5
Apparel	126.1	123.1	122.4	126.9	127.9	126.2	122.0	118.0	119.6	123.5	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4
Men's and boys' apparel	125.8	121.7	122.2	125.2	125.8	124.6	121.1	118.6	118.2	119.8	122.3	122.7	118.8	115.7	116.8
Women's and girls' apparel	117.3	114.6	113.8	119.7	120.9	118.2	112.7	106.5	109.6	116.8	119.3	117.2	112.3	106.7	111.0
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	130.9	128.6	128.4	131.7	131.7	129.9	127.5	125.3	126.8	128.4	129.5	129.7	127.2	122.4	123.6
Footwear	123.1	121.2	119.3	122.8	124.4	124.4	121.0	118.2	119.6	121.4	122.3	122.5	120.8	119.5	119.3
Transportation	153.6	151.8	147.1	149.2	152.7	152.7	152.4	152.7	153.0	153.1	154.0	154.2	153.0	154.6	158.2
Private transportation	150.8	149.0	144.2	146.4	149.8	149.8	149.5	149.9	150.2	150.4	151.4	151.6	150.4	152.0	155.7
New and used motor vehicles[2]	101.9	99.4	100.3	99.7	99.5	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.2	97.9

See footnotes at end of table.

32. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
New vehicles	143.2	141.1	142.3	141.8	141.5	140.9	140.3	139.8	139.1	139.8	140.7	141.5	141.7	140.9	140.3
Used cars and trucks[1]	159.8	152.8	154.8	153.0	152.6	152.7	153.0	153.6	154.2	153.1	151.5	149.7	149.3	149.2	149.2
Motor fuel	124.9	117.0	98.5	108.0	121.7	121.8	120.4	121.2	121.8	122.1	124.9	124.8	120.0	126.7	140.9
Gasoline (all types)	124.2	116.4	97.9	107.5	121.2	121.2	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.6	124.4	124.3	119.4	126.1	140.3
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	104.0	106.1	105.3	105.7	106.0	106.0	105.9	106.7	107.0	106.7	106.2	106.5	106.3	107.1	107.5
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	185.1	191.7	189.5	189.9	190.5	191.4	191.5	191.4	192.5	192.9	193.3	194.3	195.0	195.4	196.2
Public transportation	204.9	202.6	202.5	203.0	204.5	206.3	205.9	204.7	204.5	201.9	199.2	198.5	199.2	198.1	199.8
Medical care	271.8	284.6	279.8	280.9	281.9	282.9	283.6	285.5	286.3	286.7	288.3	289.6	290.6	291.8	293.0
Medical care commodities	242.7	251.1	248.5	249.0	249.6	250.3	251.3	252.3	252.3	252.5	252.8	253.5	254.0	254.8	255.1
Medical care services	278.5	292.5	287.2	288.4	289.6	290.6	291.3	293.5	294.5	294.9	296.9	298.4	299.5	300.9	302.3
Professional services	248.7	256.0	253.6	254.0	254.6	255.3	255.3	257.2	256.9	256.8	258.2	258.7	259.2	260.0	261.0
Hospital and related services	333.8	363.2	351.4	354.3	357.1	359.4	360.6	363.2	367.1	368.9	372.6	376.7	379.1	382.2	384.8
Recreation[2]	103.6	104.6	104.5	104.6	105.0	104.9	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.4	194.6	104.5	104.7	105.1	105.4
Video and audio[1,2]	100.9	102.0	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.2	101.8	101.6	101.4	101.8	102.2	102.4	102.7	103.0
Education and communication[2]	105.3	107.6	107.2	106.5	106.0	106.5	106.7	107.4	108.6	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	109.2	109.2
Education[2]	118.7	125.9	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.5	124.4	124.8	126.9	129.3	129.6	129.7	129.7	130.3	130.7
Educational books and supplies	299.9	318.5	315.2	315.1	315.3	316.3	318.2	319.1	320.4	323.9	324.2	325.0	324.5	330.6	333.6
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	334.7	354.8	347.0	347.2	347.2	347.7	350.3	351.4	357.7	364.9	365.7	366.0	366.0	367.2	368.0
Communication[1,2]	94.5	93.7	94.5	93.3	92.6	93.3	93.1	93.9	94.6	93.9	93.6	93.3	93.2	93.5	93.4
Information and information processing[1,2]	93.8	92.7	93.7	92.6	91.7	92.5	92.4	92.7	93.4	92.4	92.4	92.0	93.0	92.3	92.2
Telephone services[1,2]	99.4	99.9	100.5	99.3	98.4	99.4	99.3	99.7	100.8	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.7	100.7
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	22.1	19.0	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.5	18.3	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.5
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	29.1	21.8	23.5	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.3	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.3	19.1	18.6
Other goods and services	289.5	302.0	298.3	295.2	301.7	299.1	303.5	303.5	306.0	307.8	304.9	305.0	305.1	305.6	306.4
Tobacco and smoking products	426.1	463.2	450.7	434.1	462.7	450.1	468.7	468.8	480.7	488.4	473.1	472.8	474.3	474.3	474.8
Personal care[1]	170.3	174.1	173.2	173.7	173.9	174.0	174.4	174.4	174.3	174.4	174.8	174.9	174.7	175.2	175.7
Personal care products[1]	155.7	155.5	156.3	156.0	156.2	155.4	156.2	155.3	155.1	155.2	155.5	155.0	154.2	154.8	154.0
Personal care services[1]	184.9	189.1	187.1	188.0	188.7	189.1	189.0	189.4	189.8	190.0	190.1	190.6	190.7	189.1	191.6
Miscellaneous personal services	262.8	274.0	271.4	272.5	272.6	273.6	274.1	274.7	275.2	274.9	275.9	276.6	276.7	277.9	279.9
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	151.4	150.4	148.6	149.8	151.7	151.2	150.5	150.1	150.4	151.0	151.4	151.3	150.3	150.7	152.8
Food and beverages	173.0	176.1	175.8	176.1	176.1	175.7	175.7	275.7	175.9	176.2	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3
Commodities less food and beverages	138.7	135.5	133.1	134.7	137.5	136.8	135.9	135.2	135.6	136.4	136.9	136.5	135.0	135.5	138.0
Nondurables less food and beverages	149.0	147.0	140.7	144.8	150.5	149.3	147.8	146.5	147.7	149.4	159.6	150.2	147.3	148.3	153.8
Apparel	126.1	123.1	122.4	126.9	127.9	126.2	122.0	118.0	119.6	123.5	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	166.3	165.3	155.4	159.4	168.1	167.2	167.3	167.6	168.5	169.1	169.7	169.6	167.2	171.0	178.7
Durables	125.3	121.8	123.1	122.3	122.1	122.0	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.1	121.0	120.6	120.4	120.1	119.9
Services	199.6	205.9	203.3	203.9	204.2	204.8	205.8	206.6	207.3	207.6	207.8	208.1	208.3	209.4	210.2
Rent of shelter[3]	187.3	194.5	192.5	193.2	193.7	193.9	194.3	194.8	195.5	195.5	196.1	196.2	196.3	197.3	197.9
Transporatation services	199.1	207.7	204.7	205.6	206.2	207.1	207.3	208.0	208.6	208.8	210.0	211.4	211.7	212.2	213.2
Other services	233.7	241.6	239.0	238.8	238.9	239.7	240.4	241.6	243.4	244.1	244.6	244.8	245.1	246.2	247.1
Special indexes:															
All items less food	173.6	175.8	173.3	174.3	175.7	175.8	175.9	176.1	176.7	177.1	177.5	177.5	177.0	177.7	179.3
All items less shelter	167.6	168.3	166.1	167.1	168.5	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.9	169.5	169.7	169.7	169.1	169.7	171.5
All items less medical care	169.1	171.1	169.0	170.0	171.1	171.0	171.2	171.3	171.8	172.2	172.5	172.5	172.1	172.7	174.2
Commodities less food	140.2	137.3	134.8	136.5	139.1	138.5	137.6	136.9	137.4	138.1	138.6	138.3	136.8	137.1	139.7
Nondurables less food	150.8	149.2	143.1	147.0	152.5	151.4	150.0	148.7	149.8	151.5	152.6	152.3	149.6	150.5	155.8
Nondurables less food and apparel	166.7	166.1	157.0	160.7	168.7	167.9	168.0	168.3	169.2	169.6	179.3	170.2	168.0	171.6	178.7
Nondurables	161.4	161.4	158.5	160.8	163.7	162.9	162.2	161.6	162.2	163.2	163.9	163.9	162.6	163.2	166.5
Services less rent of shelter[3]	188.5	193.1	190.1	190.5	190.7	181.6	193.2	194.1	194.9	195.3	195.2	195.6	195.9	196.9	197.9
Services less medical care services	193.1	198.9	196.5	197.0	197.4	197.9	198.9	199.6	200.4	200.6	200.7	200.9	201.1	202.1	202.9
Energy	128.7	120.9	109.8	114.7	121.6	122.2	124.1	124.7	125.0	125.3	125.2	124.8	122.6	126.9	135.1
All items less energy	179.8	183.6	182.5	182.9	183.4	183.3	183.2	183.3	183.8	184.3	184.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	185.5
All items less food and energy	181.7	185.6	184.4	184.9	185.5	185.4	185.3	185.4	186.0	186.5	186.9	187.0	186.7	186.9	187.5
Commodities less food and energy	146.1	144.4	144.8	145.0	145.8	145.0	144.2	143.2	143.7	144.4	144.5	144.1	143.1	142.2	142.6
Energy commodities	125.3	17.3	99.5	108.7	121.9	121.9	120.5	121.2	121.8	122.2	125.1	125.2	120.7	127.6	142.1
Services less energy	206.0	213.9	211.5	212.1	212.6	213.0	213.3	214.3	215.1	215.4	216.1	216.5	216.7	217.7	218.5

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

33. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners						
		2002					2003		2002					2003	
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U.S. city average	M	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	181.7	183.1	176.6	177.0	177.3	177.4	177.0	177.7	179.2
Region and area size[2]															
Northeast urban	M	189.3	189.5	189.9	190.1	189.6	190.5	191.7	185.7	186.2	186.5	186.9	186.6	187.2	188.6
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	181.3	191.2	191.5	191.7	191.4	192.2	193.5	186.4	186.7	186.9	187.3	187.1	187.7	189.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	112.0	112.6	113.0	113.1	112.6	113.1	113.8	112.0	112.0	112.9	113.1	112.7	113.2	114.0
Midwest urban[4]	M	175.8	176.2	176.3	176.1	175.5	176.2	177.8	171.3	171.7	171.8	171.6	171.0	171.8	173.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	178.2	178.2	178.7	178.3	177.8	178.2	180.0	172.8	173.4	173.3	173.0	172.4	172.9	174.6
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	111.4	111.5	111.9	111.7	111.4	112.0	112.8	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.3	111.0	111.7	112.5
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	169.7	170.0	170.2	170.4	169.5	170.7	172.5	167.6	167.8	168.1	168.2	167.2	168.4	170.1
South urban	M	173.8	174.2	174.9	174.9	174.6	175.1	176.4	171.3	171.7	172.3	172.4	172.0	172.5	173.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	175.4	175.7	176.9	176.1	175.9	176.7	178.3	172.7	172.9	173.7	173.3	173.1	174	175.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	110.9	111.2	111.6	111.9	111.6	111.7	112.5	110.2	111.5	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.9	111.7
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	172.7	172.6	173.9	173.0	172.3	173.2	174.8	172.8	173.0	173.2	173.4	172.6	173.2	174.8
West urban	M	185.3	185.7	185.8	185.8	185.5	186.6	188.1	180.3	180.7	180.6	181.0	180.8	181.5	183.2
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	187.9	188.2	188.4	188.4	188.0	189.2	190.9	181.3	181.7	181.7	181.9	181.6	182.5	184.4
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.0	113.1	113.3	113.1	113.1	113.8	114.5	112.5	112.7	112.9	112.9	112.9	113.2	114.0
Size classes:															
A[5]	M	165.3	165.5	165.8	165.7	165.4	166.1	167.5	163.4	163.8	164.0	164.0	163.7	164.3	165.8
B/C[3]	M	111.5	111.8	112.1	112.2	111.9	112.3	113.1	111.0	111.3	111.6	111.7	111.4	111.8	112.6
D	M	173.9	174.3	174.3	174.5	173.8	174.6	176.0	172.5	172.9	173.0	173.1	172.5	173.2	174.7
Selected local areas[6]															
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	181.6	182.1	182.8	183.2	182.4	182.7	184.1	175.5	175.8	176.5	176.9	176.0	176.4	178.1
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	183.0	183.4	183.7	184.0	183.7	185.2	186.5	1765.6	176.3	176.5	177.0	176.7	177.8	179.6
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	193.1	193.3	193.7	193.4	193.1	194.7	196.2	188.1	188.5	188.8	188.8	188.7	189.7	191.3
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	199.1	–	200.4	–	199.8	–	–	197.7	–	199.2	–	199.3	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	174.6	–	173.4	–	173.5	–	–	165.7	–	164.9	–	165.3	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	173.2	–	173.6	–	174.0	–	–	172.9	–	173.0	–	173.3	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	114.0	–	114.0	–	114.6	–	–	113.7	–	113.5	–	114.1	–
Atlanta, GA	2	179.7	–	179.4	–	177.3	–	180.7	176.8	–	176.3	–	174.6	–	178.1
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	180.9	–	180.4	–	179.7	–	182.4	175	–	175.0	–	174.4	–	176.8
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	160.1	–	162.6	–	159.8	–	164	158	–	160.3	–	158.0	–	161.7
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	175.2	–	177.0	–	177.9	–	180.3	172.8	–	174.5	–	175.3	–	178
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	188.3	–	185.8	–	185.3	–	186.6	186.7	–	185.6	–	184.9	–	185.9
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	193.5	–	194.3	–	193.2	–	197.7	189.3	–	190.0	–	189.6	–	193.7
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	190.3	–	190.9	–	190.0	–	191.3	184.8	–	185.5	–	184.6	–	186.2

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

[4] The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

Dash indicates data not available.

34. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:										
All items:										
Index	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9
Percent change	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.5
Food and beverages:										
Index	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8
Percent change	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8
Housing:										
Index	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3
Percent change	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2
Apparel:										
Index	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0
Percent change	1.4	–.2	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6
Transportation:										
Index	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9
Percent change	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9
Medical care:										
Index	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6
Percent change	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7
Other goods and services:										
Index	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2
Percent change	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:										
All items:										
Index	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9
Percent change	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4

35. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2002											2003	
	2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Finished goods	140.7	138.8	137.7	138.7	138.8	138.6	139.0	138.8	138.8	139.1	140.6	139.6	139.1	141.2	142.5
Finished consumer goods	141.5	139.3	137.5	138.9	139.2	139.1	139.6	139.6	139.6	140.0	141.5	140.3	139.8	142.5	144.3
Finished consumer foods	141.3	140.0	142.3	143.4	139.2	139.4	139.8	139.8	139.3	138.7	139.1	139.2	139.6	141.7	142.3
Finshed consumer goods excluding foods	141.4	138.7	135.4	136.9	138.9	138.6	139.3	139.1	139.3	140.2	142.1	140.3	139.6	142.4	144.8
Nondurable goods less food	142.8	139.8	134.3	136.7	139.8	139.5	140.6	141.0	141.5	142.8	143.9	141.8	141.3	144.7	148.7
Durable goods	133.9	132.9	134.1	133.6	133.5	133.0	132.8	131.5	131.0	131.1	134.5	133.5	132.1	133.8	132.7
Capital equipment	139.7	139.1	139.8	139.5	139.3	139.1	139.0	138.4	138.2	138.3	139.7	139.3	138.6	139.6	139.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	128.7	127.8	125.2	126.1	127.2	127.1	127.7	128.1	128.4	129.3	129.7	129.8	129.4	131.2	133.6
Materials and components for manufacturing	127.4	126.1	124.6	125.1	125.5	125.5	125.9	126.3	126.5	126.9	127.3	127.8	127.3	127.9	129.6
Materials for food manufacturing	124.3	123.3	122.6	122.9	121.8	121.2	122.1	122.7	123.1	123.9	124.3	125.3	127.2	128.9	129.6
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	131.8	129.3	125.4	126.5	128.0	128.1	128.8	129.7	130.3	131.5	132.8	133.3	131.5	133.5	138.2
Materials for durable manufacturing	125.2	124.7	122.6	123.5	123.7	124.1	124.7	125.3	125.3	125.9	125.7	126.4	126.3	126.3	127.2
Components for manufacturing	126.3	126.1	126.3	126.4	126.3	126.2	126.1	126.0	125.9	125.9	125.8	126.1	126.0	125.8	125.9
Materials and components for construction	150.6	151.3	150.2	150.7	151.1	151.4	151.5	151.7	152.1	152.1	151.8	151.1	151.1	151.5	152.2
Processed fuels and lubricants	104.5	96.2	88.8	91.3	95.3	94.8	96.4	97.3	97.6	100.6	101.6	101.1	100.4	107.0	114.3
Containers	153.1	152.2	151.9	151.7	151.2	151.0	151.3	151.4	151.5	152.5	153.5	153.8	153.4	153.6	153.9
Supplies	138.6	138.9	138.1	138.3	138.5	138.4	138.7	139.1	139.3	139.6	139.6	139.7	139.7	140.0	140.5
Crude materials for further processing	121.3	108.1	98.0	103.7	108.3	109.9	105.7	106.8	108.7	110.9	111.6	117.1	119.4	127.9	134.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	106.2	99.5	102.0	102.8	96.5	98.2	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.7	99.7	99.4	100.4	105.7	106.3
Crude nonfood materials	127.3	111.2	91.4	100.9	114.0	115.6	109.2	110.2	112.1	115.4	117.4	127.3	130.6	141.3	151.9
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	140.4	138.3	136.3	137.2	138.5	138.2	138.6	138.3	138.4	139.0	140.7	139.5	138.7	140.9	142.3
Finished energy goods	96.8	88.8	81.3	85.0	88.8	88.4	89.8	90.5	91.3	93.0	94.4	91.1	90.4	95.1	101.5
Finished goods less energy	147.5	147.3	148.1	148.2	147.3	147.1	147.3	146.7	146.5	146.4	147.8	147.5	147.1	148.5	148.2
Finished consumer goods less energy	150.8	150.8	151.6	151.9	150.6	150.5	150.7	150.3	150.0	149.9	151.2	151.0	150.7	152.3	152.1
Finished goods less food and energy	150.0	150.2	150.4	150.2	150.4	150.2	150.2	149.5	149.3	149.5	151.2	150.8	150.1	151.2	150.6
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	156.9	157.7	157.6	157.4	157.9	157.7	157.8	157.1	156.8	157.1	159.0	158.6	157.8	159.1	158.4
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	175.1	177.7	176.2	176.3	177.6	177.6	178.0	177.9	177.9	178.3	178.7	178.8	178.8	179.6	179.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	130.5	128.5	125.9	126.8	127.9	127.9	128.4	128.8	129.0	130.0	130.4	130.5	130.0	131.8	134.3
Intermediate foods and feeds	115.9	115.6	113.6	114.3	113.6	112.9	114.2	115.8	116.8	118.0	117.4	117.7	119.1	120.3	121.2
Intermediate energy goods	104.1	95.9	88.4	90.9	94.9	94.6	96.2	96.7	97.0	100.4	101.6	101.0	99.5	105.9	113.8
Intermediate goods less energy	135.1	134.6	133.3	133.8	134.0	134.0	134.4	134.8	135.0	135.3	135.4	135.7	135.6	136.1	137.1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	136.4	135.8	134.6	135.0	135.4	135.4	135.7	136.0	136.2	136.5	136.6	136.9	136.7	137.2	138.2
Crude energy materials	122.8	101.8	76.9	89.9	107.3	108.3	97.8	98.1	101.2	105.9	108.9	123.2	127.6	141.6	154.8
Crude materials less energy	112.2	108.6	108.5	109.3	105.5	107.5	107.4	108.9	110.0	111.6	109.8	109.5	110.4	115.0	116.6
Crude nonfood materials less energy	130.6	135.6	128.1	129.0	131.8	134.9	138.6	141.0	140.3	140.0	139.4	139.1	139.7	142.5	146.7

36. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SIC	Industry	Annual average		2002											2003	
		2001	2002	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
–	**Total mining industries**	114.3	96.3	78.0	87.5	99.8	100.3	93.5	93.5	95.9	100.1	102.7	112.3	115.6	126.2	137.4
10	Metal mining	70.8	73.4	72.3	72.9	73.4	73.9	76.9	74.7	73.2	73.6	72.5	72.6	73.7	76.7	78.4
12	Coal mining (12/85 = 100)	91.3	94.0	94.5	94.6	94.4	94.4	93.7	93.9	93.4	92.8	94.0	93.7	93.0	93.5	92.7
13	Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100)	127.5	106.5	77.9	92.7	111.9	112.7	101.7	102.0	106.0	112.8	116.5	131.7	136.8	153.0	170.4
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	141.0	143.5	143.4	143.5	143.4	143.6	143.7	143.7	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.8	144.4	145.0	145.6
–	**Total manufacturing industries**	134.6	133.6	132.0	132.8	133.8	133.5	133.6	133.6	133.7	135.0	135.6	134.7	134.1	135.9	137.8
20	Food and kindred products	132.8	131.6	132.0	132.0	131.5	130.9	131.3	131.5	131.3	136.1	131.6	131.7	132.8	133.8	134.8
21	Tobacco manufactures	386.1	134.7	391.7	392.2	407.8	408.0	408.2	408.6	408.5	408.5	408.5	409.2	409.0	408.5	408.7
22	Textile mill products	116.9	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.8	115.7	115.5	115.6	115.6	116.0	115.4	115.9	115.2
23	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	125.8	125.3	125.1	125.2	125.0	125.1	125.2	125.3	125.3	125.1	126.0	125.8	125.3	125.2	125.2
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	156.2	155.3	154.8	156.7	156.8	156.0	155.3	155.5	155.9	155.3	154.8	154.1	154.2	154.4	155.7
25	Furniture and fixtures	145.1	146.2	145.8	145.7	145.7	145.9	146.1	146.6	146.6	147.0	146.7	146.9	146.5	146.9	147.1
26	Paper and allied products	146.2	143.7	143.2	142.9	143.3	142.5	142.8	142.9	143.5	144.1	144.6	145.3	145.0	145.0	145.2
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	188.7	193.0	192.1	192.1	192.6	192.6	192.9	193.1	193.2	193.4	193.8	194.0	194.2	195.7	196.3
28	Chemicals and allied products	158.4	157.3	154.3	155.1	155.9	156.3	157.0	158.5	158.6	158.7	159.5	160.6	159.6	160.8	162.0
29	Petroleum refining and related products	105.3	98.8	79.5	89.2	100.5	99.7	98.9	101.1	103.2	109.6	117.6	107.1	102.4	116.3	138.2
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	125.9	125.4	124.4	124.6	124.8	125.3	125.8	125.5	125.9	126.3	126.3	125.7	125.6	126.4	126.9
31	Leather and leather products	141.3	141.1	139.8	140.0	140.1	140.6	140.9	141.4	142.0	141.9	141.7	142.3	142.4	142.3	142.8
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	136.0	137.0	136.4	136.3	136.6	137.1	137.2	137.0	137.4	137.6	137.5	136.9	137.2	137.6	137.8
33	Primary metal industries	116.1	116.1	113.7	114.4	114.7	115.4	116.3	116.9	117.1	117.9	117.6	118.2	117.9	117.5	117.9
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	131.0	131.7	131.2	131.2	131.3	131.4	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.1	132.1	132.3	132.3	132.4	132.5
35	Machinery, except electrical	118.0	117.2	117.6	117.7	117.6	117.6	117.4	117.2	116.8	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.3
36	Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	107.0	105.7	106.6	106.6	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.5	105.5	105.4	105.1	104.9	104.5	104.3	104.0
37	Transportation	137.9	137.2	138.5	137.9	137.7	137.1	137.0	135.5	135.0	135.1	139.2	138.3	136.8	138.5	137.5
38	Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	127.3	128.5	128.6	128.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.4	128.7	128.7	128.8	128.9	129.8	130.2
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (12/85 = 100)	132.4	133.2	133.4	132.9	133.3	133.1	133.3	133.4	133.4	133.5	133.4	132.7	133.7	133.9	133.8
	Service industries:															
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100)	123.1	124.5	123.4	123.5	123.7	124.1	124.3	124.3	125.0	125.1	125.4	125.9	125.9	126.5	126.8
43	U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100)	143.4	150.2	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
44	Water transportation (12/92 = 100)	129.8	134.0	128.9	128.7	127.9	131.7	134.0	135.4	135.3	139.0	138.4	141.0	142.3	142.4	140.8
45	Transportation by air (12/92 = 100)	157.2	158.0	157.1	156.8	156.3	156.2	156.8	157.9	158.0	158.6	159.6	160.3	160.7	160.6	159.8
46	Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100)	110.3	111.9	111.3	111.6	111.5	111.3	111.5	112.3	112.5	112.5	112.7	112.3	112.3	111.2	111.2

37. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finished goods										
Total	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.8
Foods	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.0
Energy	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8
Other	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components										
Total	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8
Foods	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3
Energy	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9
Other	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8
Crude materials for further processing										
Total	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1
Foods	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5
Energy	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	101.8
Other	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	100.8

38. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2002										2003	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
0	**Food and live animals**	100.0	100.3	100.6	99.7	99.8	101.1	103.4	107.7	106.4	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.1
01	Meat and meat preparations	91.3	93.2	92.0	91.6	90.0	87.8	88.7	89.8	89.1	87.9	89.8	89.8	95.5
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	106.0	105.4	105.2	103.8	106.5	112.7	119.9	133.4	130.5	131.7	126.3	126.3	123.2
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	102.4	102.5	103.7	103.8	99.0	98.0	98.2	98.9	97.8	99.0	98.6	98.6	97.4
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	86.9	87.7	89.7	90.9	95.3	99.8	97.9	97.3	96.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	100.7
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	89.4	92.0	93.8	95.1	102.9	117.0	113.5	114.1	107.2	116.9	116.2	116.2	116.6
24	Cork and wood	87.6	87.2	87.3	87.4	87.1	88.1	88.8	90.0	90.7	90.6	90.2	90.2	91.1
25	Pulp and waste paper	73.9	74.1	77.1	81.0	89.3	96.5	89.6	86.5	88.5	87.9	85.9	85.9	86.0
26	Textile fibers and their waste	86.6	86.2	86.8	84.9	88.6	94.6	93.1	94.2	94.2	96.4	98.4	98.4	101.7
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	87.0	87.3	91.7	98.9	99.8	99.6	97.9	93.9	94.1	95.0	97.5	97.5	104.8
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	84.3	89.8	99.7	95.4	93.9	97.1	97.3	102.8	109.3	104.5	99.5	99.5	123.8
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	109.7	110.8	111.4	111.4	110.9	114.3	114.3	114.0	114.0	114.0	113.7	113.7	113.7
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	76.5	83.6	95.8	90.2	87.9	91.6	92.0	98.0	105.8	99.6	92.2	92.2	122.9
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	92.3	93.2	94.8	95.1	95.4	96.1	96.4	96.8	97.1	96.8	96.6	96.6	98.7
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.2	100.4	100.8	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.2	101.3	101.3	104.0
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	97.1	97.6	97.5	97.1	97.3	97.1	97.5	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.3	97.3	96.0
57	Plastics in primary forms	85.8	87.6	90.5	92.2	92.5	93.1	93.1	92.9	97.3	93.5	93.1	93.1	97.1
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	95.7	95.8	95.3	95.6	96.0	96.4	96.5	96.9	97.6	97.7	95.9	95.9	97.5
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	97.6	98.0	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.3	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.5	98.8	98.8	100.7
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	97.2	96.7	97.4	97.4	98.0	98.7	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.2
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	100.4	100.8	101.1	101.5	102.7	103.8	105.1	205.9	105.7	105.4	105.6	105.6	106.4
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	94.1	92.5	92.9	93.1	94.8	95.7	96.2	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.1
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	101.4	102.1	101.9	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	101.4	101.3	101.3	101.3	100.4
68	Nonferrous metals	85.9	85.1	86.5	86.5	85.3	85.2	84.9	84.4	83.4	83.2	83.3	83.3	83.3
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	99.3	99.5	99.5	99.3	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	104.4	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.6	104.7	105.2	105.2	105.2	106.8
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	100.8	101.1	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.1	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.3
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	102.0	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3
75	Computer equipment and office machines	92.9	93.1	92.5	91.7	90.4	90.4	90.3	89.3	89.1	88.6	88.7	88.7	89.1
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	97.5	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.7	96.2	96.3	96.4	96.3	96.3	96.2	96.2	95.3
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.6	93.9	93.3	93.5	93.6	93.3	93.3	92.8	92.8	92.3
78	Road vehicles	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.0
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.6	101.5	101.7	101.7	102.0

39. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2002											2003	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
0	**Food and live animals**	94.3	96.4	97.0	96.4	94.5	96.3	96.6	98.8	97.6	97.6	98.9	100.1	99.4
01	Meat and meat preparations	107.4	109.8	110.1	105.4	104.0	105.9	105.4	103.4	102.0	101.2	106.8	101.7	107.4
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	82.0	80.4	80.1	80.0	79.8	81.9	83.0	84.9	81.4	82.0	82.5	80.5	80.6
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	98.1	104.0	104.9	108.1	102.2	105.0	105.0	106.7	107.5	106.2	105.6	111.4	103.4
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	78.8	83.3	88.5	83.8	84.6	84.2	84.5	93.5	94.3	98.6	99.9	102.6	106.8
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	102.9	102.1	102.0	102.7	103.0	102.7	102.5	102.6	102.4	102.5	102.7	102.9	103.3
11	Beverages	103.2	102.5	102.3	102.4	102.8	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.4	102.7
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	92.7	95.8	96.3	97.0	96.4	96.8	96.8	96.4	95.7	94.9	94.5	95.4	97.5
24	Cork and wood	98.6	106.6	108.1	105.2	103.1	103.4	101.8	98.3	96.3	96.0	94.0	94.7	97.0
25	Pulp and waste paper	77.2	74.9	73.4	74.7	77.1	80.2	82.3	82.3	82.3	80.5	78.9	78.1	80.2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	92.7	93.7	95.0	95.6	95.9	96.4	95.2	93.3	93.8	93.9	94.7	95.5	99.1
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	91.7	92.3	90.5	103.8	92.8	91.0	97.5	104.0	101.6	99.9	101.4	103.6	102.0
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	65.2	76.4	87.1	89.0	86.0	66.1	91.1	96.3	97.0	90.4	94.8	107.5	120.8
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	65.6	77.4	86.8	89.1	85.9	88.9	92.9	97.8	97.7	89.8	94.1	106.4	119.3
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	58.2	64.8	86.0	84.3	83.6	77.7	72.7	81.1	87.3	92.1	97.0	111.7	129.3
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	96.7	96.3	97.3	97.5	97.0	98.6	98.9	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.2	99.0	100.7
52	Inorganic chemicals	97.1	97.8	98.5	98.5	98.6	100.0	100.2	100.1	101.5	102.5	102.5	104.2	106.7
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	97.4	97.2	95.6	95.6	96.2	96.4	96.8	96.6	95.8	95.9	96.7	96.5	97.5
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	96.3	96.0	96.6	96.7	98.0	98.7	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.2	101.8	101.6
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	99.9	99.8	98.9	99.1	99.9	100.4	101.2	98.4	98.4	98.8	99.2	97.2	97.9
57	Plastics in primary forms	97.1	91.5	91.4	91.1	91.8	96.6	96.4	97.9	96.4	96.0	94.7	96.9	97.9
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	100.6	100.6	101.8	101.8	100.3	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.6	100.2	100.3
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	95.2	93.6	94.5	94.3	93.6	93.5	93.5	92.4	91.0	90.8	91.6	92.2	93.1
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	92.3	92.2	92.6	92.3	92.8	93.0	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.7	93.3	94.2
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	97.6	97.6	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.5	99.1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	93.7	93.4	92.5	91.9	91.7	91.7	92.7	93.7	93.3	93.3	93.0	92.6	92.7
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.0	97.0	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.8
68	Nonferrous metals	77.2	76.9	79.2	79.7	79.7	79.2	77.7	76.4	76.0	76.6	77.3	76.1	79.2
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	98.5	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.4	98.0
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	97.2	97.1	97.2	97.0	97.1	96.9	96.9	96.7	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.0	96.0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.0	98.7	99.2	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.3
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.4	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.3
75	Computer equipment and office machines	88.2	88.1	88.2	88.0	87.8	87.2	86.9	86.4	84.9	84.6	84.1	83.8	83.5
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	95.1	94.8	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.0	93.1	92.8	92.3	91.1	92.0	92.1	90.6
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	97.0	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.7	96.5	96.0	95.9	95.6	95.3	95.7
78	Road vehicles	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.6
85	Footwear	99.6	99.5	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.6
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.4	97.8	98.4	98.8	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.2

40. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2002											2003	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	97.3	97.6	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.5	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.6	99.0	99.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages	98.9	99.7	100.3	100.4	101.5	104.0	106.1	109.8	107.6	109.6	108.8	108.9	108.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	99.4	100.0	100.8	100.9	101.7	104.5	106.7	110.7	108.2	110.4	109.5	109.6	108.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	94.5	98.3	96.2	96.1	100.7	100.0	100.7	101.3	102.1	102.0	102.3	103.1	104.6
Industrial supplies and materials	91.4	91.9	93.4	93.8	94.6	95.6	95.5	95.9	96.4	96.1	96.0	97.2	99.0
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	92.9	93.6	93.6	93.0	95.8	97.9	97.7	98.4	98.4	100.1	101.9	103.4	103.8
Fuels and lubricants	83.8	85.6	90.3	87.9	86.7	88.3	88.0	92.9	94.0	91.6	91.3	96.2	103.7
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	92.2	92.6	94.0	94.8	95.7	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.8	96.5	96.4	97.2	98.5
Selected building materials	94.4	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.2	95.0	95.4	96.2	96.6	96.6	96.3	96.2	96.6
Capital goods	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.2	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.3	98.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment	102.0	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.4
Nonelectrical machinery	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.3	96.5	96.2	96.2	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.5	95.7	95.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.8	100.9	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.4	101.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.1	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.3
Nondurables, manufactured	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.8
Durables, manufactured	99.9	99.7	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.4
Agricultural commodities	98.3	98.9	99.6	99.5	100.7	103.4	105.2	108.6	106.6	108.7	108.2	108.5	108.0
Nonagricultural commodities	97.2	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.0	97.8	98.2	98.7

41. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2002											2003	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	91.6	92.8	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.5	94.8	95.5	95.5	94.6	95.2	96.7	98.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	93.8	95.0	96.0	97.2	96.2	96.9	96.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.2	101.0	100.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	97.2	99.5	100.9	102.7	101.3	102.4	102.0	105.4	106.1	105.8	106.0	107.6	107.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	86.8	85.5	85.5	85.2	85.1	85.0	86.0	87.3	86.6	87.1	87.5	86.5	86.7
Industrial supplies and materials	79.8	84.9	90.3	90.8	89.8	91.3	92.6	95.2	95.4	92.3	94.6	100.6	107.3
Fuels and lubricants	65.9	76.4	87.1	88.5	85.8	88.1	90.7	96.2	96.7	89.8	94.6	107.3	120.5
Petroleum and petroleum products	65.7	76.9	86.7	88.4	85.3	88.5	91.8	97.1	97.0	89.0	93.8	106.3	119.4
Paper and paper base stocks	88.8	88.0	87.0	86.7	87.1	88.0	89.3	90.5	90.1	89.7	89.2	88.9	89.6
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	96.0	95.9	97.4	97.4	97.1	98.1	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.8	100.1	101.5	102.5
Selected building materials	96.1	100.7	101.0	99.6	99.1	99.9	99.2	97.6	96.9	96.4	95.0	95.7	97.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	83.8	83.8	86.2	86.6	88.5	89.4	88.6	89.7	89.9	90.5	91.5	90.5	93.3
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	97.6	97.2	97.6	96.8	96.7	97.1	97.0	96.9	96.9	96.9	97.0	97.3	97.8
Capital goods	95.4	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.8	94.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment	96.7	95.5	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.9	95.7	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1	95.5
Nonelectrical machinery	94.5	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.4	93.8	93.9	93.7	92.9	92.9	92.8	92.7	92.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.1	99.9	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	98.4	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.0
Nondurables, manufactured	99.7	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.7	96.7	99.9
Durables, manufactured	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.3	97.0	96.8	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.7	96.4
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	95.7	96.1	95.8	97.6	95.6	95.3	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.5	95.5

42. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100]

Category	2000	2001				2002			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Air freight (inbound)	99.0	97.9	95.1	94.9	95.2	93.9	98.3	100.3	105.8
Air freight (outbound)	100.2	100.1	98.0	97.6	97.9	95.9	98.4	97.3	95.4
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers)	99.9	101.9	106.4	107.6	103.5	103.3	110.7	114.3	107.9
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers)	97.6	100.7	103.8	110.2	100.8	99.4	110.9	118.5	107.2
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	101.0	102.8	100.8	98.1	93.6	91.7	90.3	93.5	93.3

43. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[1992 = 100]

Item	1999	2000				2001				2002			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	115.2	115.3	117.2	117.3	117.9	117.5	117.4	117.9	120.1	122.5	123.1	124.8	124.9
Compensation per hour	127.0	131.4	132.4	135.0	136.3	137.3	137.5	137.8	138.3	139.3	140.8	142.7	144.2
Real compensation per hour	107.8	110.5	110.5	111.7	111.9	111.8	111.0	111.1	111.6	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.8
Unit labor costs	110.2	114.0	113.0	115.1	115.6	116.9	117.1	116.8	115.1	113.7	114.4	114.3	115.4
Unit nonlabor payments	115.3	110.7	114.1	111.2	112.0	112.3	113.6	115.5	117.2	119.9	119.3	119.7	118.9
Implicit price deflator	112.1	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.3	115.2	115.8	116.4	115.9	116.0	116.2	116.3	116,7
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	114.7	114.7	116.4	116.6	117.1	116.7	116.6	117.2	119.3	121.8	122.3	123.9	123.2
Compensation per hour	126.3	130.8	131.5	134.3	135.3	136.3	136.3	136.7	137.2	138.1	139.5	141.3	142.9
Real compensation per hour	107.2	110.0	109.8	111.1	111.2	110.9	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.8
Unit labor costs	110.1	114.0	113.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	116.9	116.6	115.0	113.4	114.1	114.0	115.1
Unit nonlabor payments	117.0	112.3	115.6	112.8	113.4	113.8	115.3	117.2	119.2	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.0
Implicit price deflator	112.6	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.8	115.7	116.3	116.8	116.5	116.4	116.8	116.9	117.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	115.8	117.8	118.3	119.5	119.5	118.8	119.4	120.4	123.5	124.9	236.7	128.4	–
Compensation per hour	122.7	126.9	127.8	130.4	131.7	131.3	131.9	132.7	133.6	134.7	136.2	138.2	–
Real compensation per hour	104.2	106.7	106.6	107.9	108.2	106.9	106.5	107.0	107.8	108.4	108.6	109.6	–
Total unit costs	105.7	106.9	107.5	108.6	109.8	110.8	111.3	111.7	109.8	109.5	109.4	109.6	–
Unit labor costs	106.0	107.8	108.0	109.1	110.2	110.6	110.4	110.3	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.7	–
Unit nonlabor costs	104.6	104.5	106.3	107.1	108.9	111.6	113.5	115.5	114.1	114.0	114.5	114.8	–
Unit profits	126.0	119.5	118.8	109.5	98.6	93.1	95.4	97.9	107.6	107.6	107.8	104.1	–
Unit nonlabor payments	110.1	108.4	109.5	107.7	106.3	106.9	108.9	111.0	112.4	112.4	112.8	112.1	–
Implicit price deflator	107.4	108.0	108.5	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.1	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	132.1	133.6	134.9	135.4	135.9	135.4	135.4	136.4	137.6	140.1	141.5	143.4	143.5
Compensation per hour	124.2	131.4	129.3	132.2	131.5	132.0	133.0	133.3	134.3	135.6	137.2	139.1	140.9
Real compensation per hour	105.4	110.5	107.9	109.4	108.0	107.4	107.4	107.5	108.3	109.0	109.4	110.3	111.2
Unit labor costs	94.0	98.4	95.9	97.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	97.8	97.6	96.8	96.9	97.0	98.2

44. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[1996 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	45.6	63.0	75.8	90.2	91.3	94.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	100.0	102.0	104.8	104.8
Output per unit of capital services	110.4	111.1	101.5	99.3	96.1	97.7	98.5	100.3	99.7	100.0	100.5	100.1	100.1
Multifactor productivity	65.2	80.0	88.3	95.3	94.4	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.4	100.0	101.1	102.6	102.6
Output	27.5	42.0	59.4	83.6	82.6	85.7	88.5	92.8	95.8	100.0	105.2	110.6	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	54.0	61.0	71.9	89.4	88.3	89.3	91.8	95.6	98.0	100.0	103.7	106.4	106.4
Capital services	24.9	37.8	58.6	84.2	86.0	87.7	89.8	92.6	96.0	100.0	104.7	110.4	110.4
Combined units of labor and capital input	42.3	52.4	67.3	87.7	87.5	88.8	91.1	94.6	97.3	100.0	104.0	107.7	107.7
Capital per hour of all persons	41.3	56.7	74.7	90.8	95.0	97.0	96.8	96.3	97.6	100.0	101.5	104.7	104.7
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	48.7	64.9	77.3	90.3	91.4	94.8	95.3	96.5	97.5	100.0	101.7	104.5	104.5
Output per unit of capital services	120.1	118.3	105.7	100.0	96.6	97.9	98.8	100.3	99.9	100.0	100.2	99.8	99.8
Multifactor productivity	69.1	82.6	90.5	95.6	94.7	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.6	100.0	100.9	102.4	102.4
Output	27.2	41.9	59.6	83.5	82.5	85.5	88.4	92.6	95.8	100.0	105.1	110.6	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	50.1	59.3	70.7	89.2	88.0	89.0	91.8	95.4	97.8	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.6
Capital services	22.6	35.5	56.4	83.5	85.4	87.3	89.5	92.3	95.9	100.0	104.9	110.8	110.8
Combined units of labor and capital input	39.3	50.7	65.9	87.3	87.1	88.4	91.0	94.4	97.2	100.0	104.2	108.0	108.0
Capital per hour of all persons	40.5	54.8	73.1	90.3	94.7	96.8	96.5	96.3	97.6	100.0	101.5	104.7	104.7
Manufacturing (1992 = 100)													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.8	95.0	100.0	101.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.1	124.3	124.3
Output per unit of capital services	124.3	116.5	100.9	101.6	97.5	100.0	101.1	104.0	105.0	104.5	105.6	106.5	106.5
Multifactor productivity	72.7	84.4	86.6	99.3	98.3	100.0	100.4	102.6	105.0	106.1	109.8	113.2	113.2
Output	38.5	56.5	75.3	97.3	95.4	100.0	103.3	108.7	113.4	116.9	123.5	130.7	130.7
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons	92.0	104.2	107.5	104.8	100.4	100.0	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.7	105.5	105.2	105.2
Capital services	30.9	48.5	74.7	95.8	97.9	100.0	102.2	104.5	108.0	111.9	116.9	122.8	122.8
Energy	51.3	85.4	92.5	99.9	100.1	100.0	103.7	107.3	109.5	107.0	103.9	109.2	109.2
Nonenergy materials	38.2	44.8	75.0	92.5	93.6	100.0	105.7	111.3	112.8	120.4	120.4	127.2	127.2
Purchased business services	28.2	48.8	73.7	92.5	92.1	100.0	103.0	105.1	110.0	108.9	114.2	116.8	116.8
Combined units of all factor inputs	52.9	67.0	87.0	98.0	97.0	100.0	102.9	106.0	107.9	110.2	112.5	115.5	115.5

45. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	48.8	67.0	80.4	95.2	101.9	102.6	105.4	107.8	110.6	113.5	116.9	118.2	123.8
Compensation per hour	13.7	23.5	54.2	90.7	104.5	106.7	110.1	113.5	119.7	125.2	133.8	137.7	141.8
Real compensation per hour	59.8	78.6	89.2	96.3	99.9	99.6	100.1	101.0	105.0	107.6	111.2	111.4	112.8
Unit labor costs	28.0	35.1	67.4	95.3	102.6	104.1	104.5	105.3	108.2	110.3	114.4	116.5	111.4
Unit nonlabor payments	25.2	31.6	61.5	93.9	106.4	109.4	113.3	117.1	114.5	113.9	112.0	114.7	119.5
Implicit price deflator	27.0	33.9	65.2	94.8	104.0	106.0	107.7	109.7	110.6	111.8	1113.5	115.8	116.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	51.9	68.9	82.0	95.3	101.8	102.8	105.4	107.5	110.3	112.9	116.2	117.5	123.1
Compensation per hour	14.3	23.7	54.6	90.5	104.3	106.6	109.8	113.1	119.1	124.3	133.0	136.6	140.5
Real compensation per hour	62.6	79.2	89.8	96.2	99.7	99.4	99.8	100.6	104.5	106.8	110.6	110.5	111.8
Unit labor costs	27.5	34.4	66.5	95.0	102.5	103.7	104.2	105.2	108.0	110.1	114.4	116.3	114.1
Unit nonlabor payments	24.6	31.3	60.5	93.6	106.9	110.4	113.5	118.0	115.7	115.5	113.5	116.4	121.6
Implicit price deflator	26.5	33.3	64.3	94.5	104.1	106.1	107.6	109.8	110.8	112.1	114.1	116.3	116.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	55.4	70.4	81.1	95.4	103.1	104.2	107.5	108.4	111.7	114.7	118.8	120.5	–
Compensation per hour	15.6	25.3	56.4	90.8	104.2	106.2	109.0	110.3	116.0	121.1	129.2	132.5	–
Real compensation per hour	68.1	84.4	92.9	96.5	99.6	99.0	99.0	98.1	101.7	104.1	107.4	107.0	–
Total unit costs	26.8	34.8	68.4	95.9	101.1	102.0	101.2	101.5	103.3	105.1	108.2	110.9	–
Unit labor costs	28.1	35.9	69.6	95.2	101.0	101.9	101.4	101.8	103.8	105.6	108.8	109.9	–
Unit nonlabor costs	23.3	31.9	65.1	98.0	101.3	102.2	100.6	100.9	102.2	103.5	106.7	113.7	–
Unit profits	50.2	44.4	68.8	94.3	131.7	139.0	152.2	156.9	141.7	131.7	111.6	98.5	–
Unit nonlabor payments	30.2	35.1	66.0	97.1	109.0	111.6	113.8	115.2	112.3	110.7	108.0	109.8	–
Implicit price deflator	28.8	35.6	68.4	95.8	103.7	105.1	105.5	106.2	106.6	107.3	108.5	109.8	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.6	123.3	129.7	134.9	136.0	142.1
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	133.1	138.2
Real compensation per hour	65.0	79.2	91.4	96.4	101.0	100.6	99.4	99.1	103.0	104.9	109.0	107.7	110.0
Unit labor costs	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.8	100.7	99.0	96.9	94.8	95.2	94.1	97.2	97.9	97.2
Unit nonlabor payments	26.8	29.3	80.2	99.8	102.8	106.9	109.9	110.0	103.7	104.9	107.0	–	–
Implicit price deflator	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.0	102.0	103.9	104.8	104.1	100.4	100.7	103.2	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

46. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Mining											
Copper ores	102	102.7	100.5	115.2	118.1	126.0	117.2	116.5	118.9	118.3	110.0
Gold and silver ores	104	122.3	127.4	141.6	159.8	160.8	144.2	138.3	158.5	187.6	197.5
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	118.7	122.4	133.0	141.2	148.1	155.9	168.0	176.6	188.0	194.9
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	97.0	97.9	102.1	105.9	112.4	119.4	123.9	125.2	127.5	134.5
Crushed and broken stone	142	102.2	99.8	105.0	103.6	108.7	105.4	107.2	112.6	110.2	105.0
Manufacturing											
Meat products	201	97.1	99.6	104.6	104.3	101.2	102.3	97.4	102.5	102.3	101.8
Dairy products	202	107.3	108.3	111.4	109.6	111.8	116.4	116.0	119.3	119.3	112.7
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	95.6	99.2	100.5	106.8	107.6	109.1	109.2	110.7	117.8	120.4
Grain mill products	204	105.4	104.9	107.8	109.2	108.4	115.4	108.0	118.2	126.2	129.3
Bakery products	205	92.7	90.6	93.8	94.4	96.4	97.3	95.6	99.1	100.9	106.4
Sugar and confectionery products	206	103.2	102.0	99.8	104.5	106.2	108.3	113.7	116.7	123.0	127.0
Fats and oils	207	118.1	120.1	114.1	112.6	111.8	120.3	110.1	120.2	137.3	154.4
Beverages	208	117.0	120.0	127.1	126.4	130.1	133.5	135.0	135.5	136.4	129.7
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	209	99.2	101.7	101.5	105.2	100.9	102.9	109.1	104.0	112.4	113.9
Cigarettes	211	113.2	107.6	111.6	106.5	126.6	142.9	147.2	147.2	152.2	137.7
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	103.1	111.2	110.3	117.8	122.1	134.0	137.3	131.2	136.2	139.3
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade	222	111.3	116.2	126.2	131.7	142.5	145.3	147.6	162.2	168.6	175.3
Narrow fabric mills	224	96.5	99.6	112.9	111.4	120.1	118.9	126.3	110.8	117.7	124.9
Knitting mills	225	107.5	114.0	119.3	127.9	134.1	138.3	150.3	138.0	135.9	146.6
Textile finishing, except wool	226	83.4	79.9	78.6	79.3	81.2	78.5	79.2	94.3	93.7	94.4
Carpets and rugs	227	93.2	89.2	96.1	97.1	93.3	95.8	100.2	100.3	102.3	96.0
Yarn and thread mills	228	110.2	111.4	119.6	126.6	130.7	137.4	147.4	150.4	153.0	157.6
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	109.2	104.6	106.5	110.4	118.5	123.7	123.1	118.7	120.1	128.0
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	102.1	108.4	109.1	108.4	111.7	123.4	134.7	162.1	174.8	190.9
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	104.1	104.3	109.4	121.8	127.4	135.5	141.6	149.9	151.9	173.9
Women's and children's undergarments	234	102.1	113.7	117.4	124.5	138.0	161.3	174.5	208.9	216.4	294.7
Hats, caps, and millinery	235	89.2	91.1	93.6	87.2	77.7	84.3	82.2	87.1	98.7	99.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	238	90.6	91.8	91.3	94.0	105.5	116.8	120.1	101.5	108.0	105.8
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	99.9	100.7	107.5	108.5	107.8	109.2	105.6	119.2	117.3	128.8
Sawmills and planing mills	242	99.8	102.6	108.1	101.9	103.3	110.2	115.6	116.9	118.7	125.4
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	98.0	98.0	99.9	97.0	94.5	92.7	92.4	89.1	91.3	89.2
Wood containers	244	111.2	113.1	109.4	100.1	100.9	106.1	106.7	106.2	106.5	103.9
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	103.1	103.0	103.1	103.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	100.3	99.2	100.3
Miscellaneous wood products	249	107.7	110.5	114.2	115.3	111.8	115.4	114.4	123.4	131.2	140.7
Household furniture	251	104.5	107.1	110.5	110.6	112.5	116.9	121.6	121.3	125.7	128.9
Office furniture	252	95.0	94.1	102.5	103.2	100.5	101.1	106.4	118.3	113.1	108.9
Public building and related furniture	253	119.8	120.2	140.6	161.0	157.4	173.3	181.5	214.9	207.6	222.4
Partitions and fixtures	254	95.6	93.0	102.7	107.4	98.9	101.2	97.5	121.1	125.6	125.9
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	103.5	102.1	99.5	103.6	104.7	110.0	113.2	110.7	121.9	119.1
Pulp mills	261	116.7	128.3	137.3	122.5	128.9	131.9	132.6	82.3	86.6	84.8
Paper mills	262	102.3	99.2	103.3	102.4	110.2	118.6	111.6	112.0	114.8	126.2
Paperboard mills	263	100.6	101.4	104.4	108.4	114.9	119.5	118.0	126.7	127.8	134.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	101.3	103.4	105.2	107.9	108.4	105.1	106.3	109.7	113.5	111.9
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	101.4	105.3	105.5	107.9	110.6	113.3	113.6	119.5	123.0	126.0
Newspapers	271	90.6	85.8	81.5	79.4	79.9	79.0	77.4	79.0	83.6	86.0
Periodicals	272	93.9	89.5	92.9	89.5	81.9	87.8	89.1	100.1	112.2	111.2
Books	273	96.6	100.8	97.7	103.5	103.0	101.6	99.3	102.6	100.9	106.1
Miscellaneous publishing	274	92.2	95.9	105.8	104.5	97.5	94.8	93.6	114.5	119.4	127.2
Commercial printing	275	102.5	102.0	108.0	106.9	106.5	107.2	108.3	108.8	109.9	115.0
Manifold business forms	276	93.0	89.1	94.5	91.1	82.0	76.9	75.2	77.9	76.7	70.6
Greeting cards	277	100.6	92.7	96.7	91.4	89.0	92.5	90.8	92.2	104.1	109.3
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	99.4	96.1	103.6	98.7	105.4	108.7	114.5	114.2	116.5	123.8
Printing trade services	279	99.3	100.6	112.0	115.3	111.0	116.7	126.2	123.3	126.7	121.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	106.8	109.7	109.7	105.6	102.3	109.3	110.1	116.8	145.8	148.5
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	100.9	100.0	107.5	112.0	125.3	128.3	125.3	135.4	142.2	148.6
Drugs	283	103.8	104.5	99.5	99.7	104.6	108.7	112.5	112.4	104.3	105.6
Soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	103.8	105.3	104.4	108.7	111.2	118.6	120.9	126.4	122.7	114.8
Paints and allied products	285	106.3	104.3	102.9	108.8	116.7	118.0	125.6	126.4	126.8	122.7
Industrial organic chemicals	286	101.4	95.8	94.6	92.2	99.9	98.6	99.0	111.3	105.7	120.6
Agricultural chemicals	287	104.7	99.5	99.5	103.8	105.0	108.5	110.0	119.8	118.0	104.6

See footnotes at end of table.

46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	97.3	96.1	101.8	107.1	105.7	107.8	110.1	120.3	120.8	123.3	125.6
Petroleum refining	291	109.2	106.6	111.3	120.1	123.8	132.3	142.0	149.2	155.8	170.2	180.2
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	98.0	94.1	100.4	108.0	104.9	111.2	113.1	123.1	124.7	123.4	126.1
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	299	94.8	90.6	101.5	104.2	96.3	87.4	87.1	96.5	98.5	86.5	82.9
Tires and inner tubes	301	103.0	102.4	107.8	116.5	124.1	131.1	138.8	149.1	144.1	142.1	145.9
Hose and belting and gaskets and packing	305	96.1	92.4	97.8	99.7	102.7	104.6	107.4	113.5	112.7	110.6	115.4
Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	306	109.0	109.9	115.2	123.1	119.1	121.5	121.0	125.3	132.3	136.9	144.7
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	105.7	108.3	114.4	116.7	120.8	121.0	124.7	129.9	133.8	140.9	145.4
Footwear, except rubber	314	101.1	94.4	104.2	105.2	113.0	117.1	126.1	121.4	110.9	132.6	146.2
Flat glass	321	84.5	83.6	92.7	97.7	97.6	99.6	101.5	107.6	114.0	129.4	140.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	104.8	102.3	108.9	108.7	112.9	115.7	121.4	128.3	135.2	139.3	135.8
Products of purchased glass	323	92.6	97.7	101.5	106.2	105.9	106.1	122.0	125.1	122.0	130.2	137.2
Cement, hydraulic	324	112.4	108.3	115.1	119.9	125.6	124.3	128.7	133.1	134.1	138.6	136.9
Structural clay products	325	109.6	109.8	111.4	106.8	114.0	112.6	119.6	111.9	114.8	123.5	124.8
Pottery and related products	326	98.7	95.9	99.5	100.3	108.5	109.4	119.4	124.2	127.4	122.0	121.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	102.3	101.2	102.5	104.6	101.5	104.5	107.3	107.6	112.8	111.1	105.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	329	95.4	94.0	104.3	104.5	106.3	107.8	110.4	114.7	114.9	113.3	116.1
Blast furnace and basic steel products	331	109.7	107.8	117.0	133.6	142.4	142.6	147.5	155.0	151.0	155.6	160.1
Iron and steel foundries	332	106.1	104.5	107.2	112.1	113.0	112.7	116.2	120.8	121.1	128.9	132.1
Primary nonferrous metals	333	102.3	110.7	101.9	107.9	105.3	111.0	110.8	112.0	118.9	117.7	111.9
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	92.7	91.0	96.0	98.3	101.2	99.2	104.0	111.3	115.7	121.4	118.0
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	104.0	103.6	103.6	108.5	112.1	117.8	122.3	127.0	131.5	129.8	129.7
Miscellaneous primary metal products	339	113.7	109.1	114.5	111.3	134.5	152.2	149.6	136.2	140.0	149.0	154.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	117.6	122.9	127.8	132.3	140.9	144.2	155.2	160.3	163.8	157.9	159.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	97.3	96.8	100.1	104.0	109.2	111.3	118.2	114.6	115.7	121.9	125.4
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	102.6	102.0	98.4	102.0	109.1	109.2	118.6	127.3	130.5	125.7	132.2
Fabricated structural metal products	344	98.8	100.0	103.9	104.8	107.7	105.8	106.5	111.9	112.7	112.8	112.8
Metal forgings and stampings	346	95.6	92.9	103.7	108.7	108.5	109.3	113.6	120.2	125.9	128.3	129.8
Metal services, n.e.c.	347	104.7	99.4	111.6	120.6	123.0	127.7	128.4	124.4	127.3	126.1	135.7
Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c.	348	82.1	81.5	88.6	84.6	83.6	87.6	87.5	93.7	96.6	91.0	92.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	97.5	97.4	101.1	102.0	103.2	106.6	108.3	107.7	111.6	109.3	109.2
Engines and turbines	351	106.5	105.8	103.3	109.2	122.3	122.7	136.6	136.9	146.1	151.5	164.5
Farm and garden machinery	352	116.5	112.9	113.9	118.6	125.0	134.7	137.2	141.2	148.5	128.6	139.6
Construction and related machinery	353	107.0	99.1	102.0	108.2	117.7	122.1	123.3	132.5	137.6	133.6	139.8
Metalworking machinery	354	101.1	96.4	104.3	107.4	109.9	114.8	114.9	119.2	119.8	123.0	129.8
Special industry machinery	355	107.5	108.3	106.0	113.6	121.2	132.3	134.0	131.7	124.5	138.6	172.2
General industrial machinery	356	101.5	101.6	101.6	104.8	106.7	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.2	113.1	118.7
Computer and office equipment	357	138.1	149.6	195.7	258.6	328.6	469.4	681.3	960.2	1356.6	1862.5	2172.0
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	103.6	100.7	104.9	108.6	110.7	112.7	114.7	115.0	121.4	124.0	122.3
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	107.3	109.0	117.0	118.5	127.4	138.8	141.4	129.3	127.5	135.8	141.8
Electric distribution equipment	361	106.3	106.5	119.6	122.2	131.8	143.0	143.9	142.8	147.5	148.9	155.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	107.7	107.1	117.1	132.9	134.9	150.8	154.3	164.2	162.3	158.3	157.0
Household appliances	363	105.8	106.5	115.0	123.4	131.4	127.3	127.4	142.9	150.2	149.5	162.4
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	99.9	97.5	105.7	107.8	113.4	113.7	116.9	121.8	129.2	132.4	134.8
Communications equipment	366	123.8	129.1	154.9	163.1	186.4	200.7	229.5	275.4	284.5	371.9	448.8
Electronic components and accessories	367	133.4	154.7	189.3	217.9	274.0	401.5	515.0	613.4	768.6	1062.6	1440.1
Miscellaneous electrical equipment & supplies	369	90.6	98.6	101.3	108.2	110.5	114.1	123.1	128.3	135.3	147.2	156.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	102.4	96.6	104.2	106.2	108.8	106.7	107.2	116.3	125.2	136.7	127.1
Aircraft and parts	372	98.9	108.2	112.3	115.2	109.5	107.8	113.1	114.7	140.1	138.1	132.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	103.7	96.3	102.7	105.9	103.8	98.1	99.3	105.5	102.5	113.1	121.6
Railroad equipment	374	141.1	146.9	147.9	151.0	152.5	150.0	148.3	184.2	189.1	212.8	218.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	93.8	99.8	108.4	130.9	125.1	120.3	125.5	120.4	127.7	122.4	119.4
Guided missiles, space vehicles, parts	376	116.5	110.5	110.5	119.4	114.9	116.9	125.1	133.6	138.9	156.1	113.3
Search and navigation equipment	381	112.7	118.9	122.1	129.1	132.1	149.5	142.2	149.5	149.1	149.6	163.7
Measuring and controlling devices	382	106.4	113.1	119.9	124.0	133.8	146.4	150.5	142.4	143.5	152.4	158.5
Medical instruments and supplies	384	116.9	118.7	123.5	127.3	126.7	131.5	139.8	147.4	158.6	160.4	167.0
Ophthalmic goods	385	121.2	125.1	144.5	157.8	160.6	167.2	188.2	196.3	199.0	235.2	250.2
Photographic equipment & supplies	386	107.8	110.2	116.4	126.9	132.7	129.5	128.7	121.5	128.0	160.6	169.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	99.3	95.8	96.7	96.7	99.5	100.2	102.6	114.2	113.1	134.3	144.9
Musical instruments	393	97.1	96.9	96.0	95.6	88.7	86.9	78.8	82.9	81.4	97.1	105.3

See footnotes at end of table.

46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Toys and sporting goods	394	108.1	109.7	104.9	114.2	109.7	113.6	119.9	125.7	131.6	126.6	140.4
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	118.2	116.8	111.3	111.6	129.9	135.2	144.1	127.5	132.5	123.4	124.9
Costume jewelry and notions	396	105.3	106.7	110.8	115.8	129.0	143.7	142.2	118.0	131.2	130.8	145.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	106.5	109.2	109.5	107.7	106.1	108.1	112.8	109.4	108.5	114.9	115.9
Transportation												
Railroad transportation	4011	118.5	127.8	139.6	145.4	150.3	156.2	167.0	169.8	173.3	182.5	195.8
Trucking, except local [1]	4213	111.1	116.9	123.4	126.6	129.5	125.4	130.9	132.4	129.9	131.6	131.2
United states postal service [2]	431	104.0	103.7	104.5	107.1	106.6	106.5	104.7	108.3	109.8	110.9	113.6
Air transportation	4512,13,22(pts.)	92.9	92.5	96.9	100.2	105.7	108.6	111.1	111.6	108.4	109.1	110.7
Utilities												
Telephone communications	481	113.3	119.8	127.7	135.5	142.2	148.1	159.5	160.9	170.1	186.3	201.3
Radio and television broadcasting	483	104.9	106.1	108.3	106.7	110.1	109.6	105.8	101.7	104.5	108.4	109.9
Cable and other pay TV services	484	92.6	87.6	88.5	85.3	83.4	84.5	81.9	84.7	86.1	85.0	87.6
Electric utilities	491,3(pts.)	110.1	113.4	115.2	24.1	50.5	80.8	116.8	150.0	159.6	162.0	169.6
Gas utilities	492,3(pts.)	105.8	109.6	111.1	121.8	125.6	137.1	145.9	158.6	144.4	147.2	160.6
Trade												
Lumber and other building materials dealers	521	104.3	102.3	106.4	111.4	118.9	117.8	121.6	121.8	134.2	143.0	144.2
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	106.8	100.4	107.6	114.2	127.8	130.9	133.5	134.8	163.5	165.1	170.1
Hardware stores	525	115.3	108.7	115.2	113.9	121.2	115.6	119.5	119.0	137.9	147.6	145.7
Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores	526	84.7	89.3	101.2	107.1	117.0	117.4	136.4	127.5	133.7	150.4	154.5
Department stores	531	96.8	102.0	105.4	110.4	113.5	116.1	123.8	129.1	135.8	146.0	160.4
Variety stores	533	154.6	159.0	173.9	191.9	197.9	212.4	240.4	260.1	271.2	315.0	330.9
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	118.6	124.8	140.4	164.3	164.8	167.4	167.7	170.4	185.9	199.6	224.3
Grocery stores	541	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.0	95.4	93.9	92.1	91.7	92.2	95.3	96.1
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	542	98.9	90.8	99.2	97.7	95.7	94.4	86.4	90.8	95.7	97.4	110.0
Retail bakeries	546	91.2	96.7	96.5	86.5	85.3	83.0	75.9	67.6	68.1	83.1	88.4
New and used car dealers	551	106.7	104.9	107.4	108.6	109.7	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.7	111.6	112.5
Auto and home supply stores	553	103.7	100.2	101.6	100.8	105.3	109.1	108.2	108.1	113.1	115.5	119.3
Gasoline service stations	554	103.0	104.8	110.2	115.9	121.1	127.2	126.1	126.1	133.9	141.7	139.0
Men's and boy's wear stores	561	115.6	121.9	122.3	119.5	121.7	121.4	129.8	136.3	145.2	154.5	165.0
Women's clothing stores	562	106.6	111.2	123.6	130.0	130.4	139.9	154.2	157.3	176.0	190.2	205.7
Family clothing stores	565	107.8	111.5	118.6	121.5	127.7	141.8	146.9	150.2	153.1	155.9	160.4
Shoe stores	566	107.9	107.8	115.5	117.3	130.7	139.2	151.9	148.4	145.0	152.9	160.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	104.6	105.4	113.9	113.3	114.7	117.4	123.6	124.2	127.3	134.5	141.1
Household appliance stores	572	104.6	107.2	116.1	118.7	122.4	139.6	142.2	155.2	184.2	186.4	209.3
Radio, television, computer, and music stores	573	120.8	129.3	139.3	153.8	178.2	198.1	206.6	216.8	258.3	309.1	359.4
Eating and drinking places	581	104.5	103.8	103.4	103.8	102.1	102.0	100.6	101.6	102.0	104.0	107.3
Drug and proprietary stores	591	106.3	108.0	107.6	109.6	109.9	111.1	113.9	119.8	125.7	129.8	136.9
Liquor stores	592	105.9	106.9	109.6	101.8	100.1	104.7	113.8	109.9	116.5	114.5	127.7
Used merchandise stores	593	103.0	102.3	115.7	116.7	119.5	120.6	132.6	140.3	163.6	183.2	216.7
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	107.4	109.3	107.9	111.7	117.3	123.2	125.3	129.4	138.7	143.7	150.6
Nonstore retailers	596	111.1	112.5	126.5	132.2	149.0	152.5	173.5	186.8	208.3	220.6	263.2
Fuel dealers	598	84.6	85.3	84.3	91.9	99.0	111.4	112.5	109.1	105.8	115.2	117.3
Retail stores, n.e.c.	599	114.5	104.0	112.5	118.1	125.8	127.0	140.2	147.8	157.4	162.5	168.1
Finance and services												
Commercial banks	602	107.7	110.1	111.0	118.5	121.7	126.4	129.7	133.0	132.6	135.9	143.2
Hotels and motels	701	96.2	99.3	108.0	106.5	109.9	110.5	110.0	108.2	108.2	109.9	114.1
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	102.3	99.9	99.3	99.9	105.0	106.6	109.8	109.0	116.0	120.8	123.6
Photographic studios, portrait	722	98.2	92.1	95.8	101.8	108.3	116.2	110.7	114.1	121.6	107.7	112.0
Beauty shops	723	97.5	95.8	100.9	97.0	101.1	104.8	107.6	108.5	110.5	113.4	114.5
Barber shops	724	100.7	94.9	113.2	121.9	118.8	115.7	128.8	150.4	157.4	132.8	129.9
Funeral services and crematories	726	91.2	89.9	103.8	98.7	104.3	100.2	97.6	101.9	104.2	100.2	93.9
Automotive repair shops	753	107.9	100 1	105.1	105.7	114.3	121.6	116.1	117.2	124.9	126.4	128.5
Motion picture theaters	783	118.1	118.2	114.8	113.8	110.4	105.0	104.1	103.4	106.1	108.7	112.3

[1] Refers to output per employee.

[2] Refers to output per full-time equivalent employee year on fiscal basis.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

47. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		2000				2001			
	2000	2001	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6
Canada	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8
Australia	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.8
Japan[1]	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5
France[1]	9.4	8.7	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9
Germany[1]	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Italy[1,2]	10.7	9.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.3
Sweden[1]	5.8	5.0	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
United Kingdom[1]	5.5	–	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	–

[1] Preliminary for 2001 for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

[2] Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France and Germany are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959-2001* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 25, 2002), on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site. Dash indicates data not available.

48. Annual data: Employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Civilian labor force										
United States	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	140,863	141,815
Canada	14,177	14,308	14,400	14,517	14,669	14,958	15,237	15,536	15,789	16,027
Australia	8,557	8,613	8,771	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,466	9,678	9,817
Japan	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,870
France	24,570	24,640	24,780	24,830	25,090	25,210	25,520	25,830	25,980	–
Germany	39,010	39,100	39,070	38,980	39,140	39,420	39,750	39,800	39,750	–
Italy	22,910	22,570	22,450	22,460	22,570	22,680	22,960	23,130	23,340	23,540
Netherlands	6,950	7,100	7,190	7,260	7,370	7,530	7,690	7,900	8,050	–
Sweden	4,520	4,443	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,537
United Kingdom	28,410	28,430	28,440	28,560	28,720	28,910	29,040	29,300	29,450	–
Participation rate[1]										
United States	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	66.9
Canada	65.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.9	66.0
Australia	63.9	63.5	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.7	64.7
Japan	63.4	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6
France	55.9	55.8	55.8	55.6	55.8	55.7	56.1	56.4	56.4	–
Germany	58.2	57.7	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	57.6	57.5	–
Italy	47.5	47.9	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	–
Netherlands	57.8	58.6	59.0	59.2	59.8	60.8	61.7	62.8	63.5	–
Sweden	65.7	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	64.2
United Kingdom	63.1	62.8	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.2	63.3	–
Employed										
United States	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	135,208	135,073
Canada	12,672	12,770	13,027	13,271	13,380	13,705	14,068	14,456	14,827	14,997
Australia	7,660	7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,808	9,068	9,157
Japan	63,620	63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,470
France	22,020	21,740	21,720	21,910	21,960	22,090	22,510	22,940	23,530	–
Germany	36,390	35,990	35,760	35,780	35,640	35,510	36,060	36,360	36,540	–
Italy	21,230	20,270	19,940	19,820	19,920	19,990	20,210	20,460	20,840	21,280
Netherlands	6,560	6,630	6,670	6,760	6,900	7,130	7,380	7,640	7,810	–
Sweden	4,265	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,309
United Kingdom	25,530	25,450	25,720	26,070	26,380	26,880	27,210	27,530	27,830	–
Employment-population ratio[2]										
United States	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.5	63.8
Canada	58.9	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.7	60.4	61.3	62.1	61.9
Australia	57.2	56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.6	60.3
Japan	62.0	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4
France	50.1	49.2	48.9	49.0	48.8	48.8	49.5	50.1	51.1	–
Germany	54.2	53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.6	52.8	–
Italy	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.9	–
Netherlands	54.5	54.7	54.7	55.1	56.0	57.5	59.2	60.8	61.6	–
Sweden	62.0	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	61.0
United Kingdom	56.7	56.2	56.7	57.2	57.6	58.5	58.9	59.4	59.4	–
Unemployed										
United States	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,655	6,742
Canada	1,505	1,539	1,373	1,246	1,289	1,252	1,169	1,080	962	1,031
Australia	897	914	829	739	751	760	721	658	611	661
Japan	1,420	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400
France	2,550	2,900	3,060	2,920	3,130	3,120	3,020	2,890	2,450	–
Germany	2,620	3,110	3,320	3,200	3,510	3,910	3,690	3,440	3,210	–
Italy	1,680	2,300	2,510	2,640	2,650	2,690	2,750	2,670	2,500	2,270
Netherlands	390	470	520	500	470	400	310	270	240	–
Sweden	255	415	426	404	440	445	368	313	260	228
United Kingdom	2,880	2,980	2,720	2,490	2,340	2,030	1,830	1,770	1,620	–
Unemployment rate										
United States	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Canada	10.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.4
Australia	10.5	10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.7
Japan	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1
France	10.4	11.8	12.3	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.8	11.2	9.4	8.7
Germany	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.6	8.1	8.0
Italy	7.3	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.7	9.6
Netherlands	5.6	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.4	5.3	4.0	3.4	3.0	–
Sweden	5.6	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0
United Kingdom	10.1	10.5	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	–

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: See notes on the data for information on breaks in series.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, 1959–2001 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 25,2002), on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm**

Dash indicates data are not available.

49. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

Item and country	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Output per hour														
United States	–	–	70.5	96.9	97.9	102.1	107.3	113.8	117.0	121.3	126.5	135.3	142.9	145.6
Canada	37.8	54.9	72.9	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	113.1	116.0	118.4	116.1
Japan	13.8	37.5	63.2	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.9	134.1	128.1
Belgium	18.0	32.9	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	117.0	127.0	129.2	129.5	133.4	134.1
Denmark	29.9	52.7	90.4	99.1	99.4	100.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	22.0	43.1	66.8	93.8	97.0	100.6	108.2	113.9	114.6	121.9	127.7	132.7	142.5	146.3
Germany	29.2	52.0	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.8	109.5	112.2	113.9	119.4	120.3	120.4	127.9	128.2
Italy	23.6	44.3	74.2	95.8	95.9	101.4	104.9	108.0	108.1	109.9	110.0	109.9	113.0	115.0
Netherlands	18.5	37.9	68.8	98.5	99.6	101.6	113.2	118.2	120.2	122.3	125.0	128.5	133.8	–
Norway	37.4	58.8	77.5	97.6	98.2	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	104.5	105.3
Sweden	27.3	52.2	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	119.4	121.9	124.5	132.3	139.5	149.7	158.0	160.4
United Kingdom	30.0	43.2	54.3	89.2	93.8	103.9	107.1	104.9	103.8	105.2	107.0	111.6	118.0	119.8
Output														
United States	–	–	75.8	101.6	98.3	103.5	111.1	118.4	121.3	127.9	133.1	141.2	147.0	141.3
Canada	33.4	58.9	83.6	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	132.8	141.0	148.8	143.9
Japan	10.7	39.2	60.4	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	107.6	99.1
Belgium	30.7	57.6	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	106.6	113.8	116.4	118.0	122.2	121.7
Denmark	40.8	68.0	91.4	102.8	101.5	95.6	105.6	111.6	106.7	115.2	115.7	115.1	122.9	126.7
France	31.0	64.1	88.7	99.1	99.8	95.7	100.3	104.9	104.6	109.7	115.0	118.7	124.1	126.3
Germany	41.5	70.9	85.3	99.1	102.3	92.4	95.1	95.2	92.5	95.7	97.2	95.8	101.7	101.8
Italy	23.0	48.1	84.4	99.4	99.3	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.5	113.9	114.6
Netherlands	31.5	59.1	76.8	99.9	100.4	98.4	104.6	108.1	108.7	111.5	114.8	118.1	123.7	–
Norway	57.4	90.6	104.4	100.9	99.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	110.2	108.9
Sweden	45.9	80.7	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.1	128.4	131.1	138.0	147.6	157.8	168.7	167.4
United Kingdom	67.3	90.2	87.2	105.4	100.0	101.4	106.1	107.8	108.5	109.9	110.8	111.1	113.3	110.7
Total hours														
United States	92.1	104.4	107.5	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.6	105.4	105.2	104.4	102.8	97.1
Canada	88.3	107.1	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	117.5	121.5	125.6	123.9
Japan	77.8	104.4	95.6	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.3	80.2	77.4
Belgium	170.7	174.7	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.1	89.6	90.1	91.1	91.7	90.7
Denmark	136.5	129.0	101.1	103.7	102.1	94.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	140.8	148.5	132.9	105.6	102.9	95.1	92.7	92.1	91.3	90.0	90.0	89.4	87.1	86.3
Germany	142.3	136.3	110.5	100.1	104.1	90.8	86.8	84.9	81.2	80.1	80.7	79.6	79.5	78.8
Italy	97.6	108.5	113.8	103.7	103.6	95.2	97.6	99.3	97.5	99.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	99.7
Netherlands	170.5	156.1	111.7	101.4	100.9	96.8	92.4	91.5	90.4	91.1	91.8	92.0	92.5	–
Norway	153.6	153.9	134.7	103.4	100.8	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.4	103.4
Sweden	168.3	154.7	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	98.1	105.3	105.3	104.3	105.8	105.4	106.8	104.3
United Kingdom	224.6	208.8	160.5	118.1	106.6	97.6	99.1	102.7	104.5	104.5	103.6	99.6	96.0	92.4
Compensation per hour														
United States	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	95.6	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	133.1
Canada	10.0	17.1	47.6	88.3	95.0	102.0	103.7	106.0	107.0	109.3	110.5	112.3	113.9	117.8
Japan	4.3	16.4	58.5	90.5	96.4	102.8	104.9	108.3	109.2	112.9	115.8	115.2	114.5	115.0
Belgium	5.4	13.7	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	110.9	114.9	116.6	118.3	121.1	125.9
Denmark	4.6	13.3	49.6	92.7	95.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	4.3	10.4	40.9	90.9	96.4	102.6	106.0	110.0	112.1	112.0	112.6	116.3	120.8	126.6
Germany	8.1	20.7	53.6	89.4	91.5	106.4	111.7	117.5	122.3	124.7	126.5	129.3	133.5	137.7
Italy	1.8	5.3	30.4	87.6	94.2	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.6	127.8	132.6
Netherlands	6.4	20.2	64.4	90.9	95.3	103.8	108.2	110.7	113.0	115.8	120.6	124.0	131.0	–
Norway	4.7	11.8	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.0	147.6
Sweden	4.1	10.7	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	100.0	106.5	114.4	119.4	124.4	129.3	131.8	137.2
United Kingdom	3.0	6.1	32.1	82.9	93.8	104.6	106.7	107.9	109.5	113.9	120.5	129.6	135.2	140.4
Unit labor costs: National currency basis														
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	91.4
Canada	26.4	31.1	65.2	94.6	99.6	96.4	93.6	94.3	97.5	96.2	97.7	96.8	96.1	101.5
Japan	31.3	43.8	92.5	95.9	97.4	101.1	101.5	97.6	94.0	93.3	95.5	90.8	85.4	89.8
Belgium	30.1	41.7	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	94.7	90.5	90.2	91.4	90.8	93.9
Denmark	15.4	25.2	54.9	93.5	96.5	103.7	96.2	96.4	103.7	99.7	102.9	105.4	101.8	101.7
France	19.4	24.0	61.3	96.9	99.3	101.9	97.9	96.6	97.8	91.9	88.2	87.7	84.8	86.5
Germany	27.8	39.8	69.4	90.3	93.1	104.5	102.0	104.7	107.4	104.4	105.2	107.4	104.4	106.6
Italy	7.5	11.9	41.0	91.5	98.2	104.3	101.9	103.0	110.0	111.9	111.1	113.4	113.1	115.4
Netherlands	34.6	53.3	93.7	92.3	95.6	102.1	95.6	93.7	94.0	94.7	96.5	96.6	97.9	–
Norway	12.7	20.1	50.3	94.6	99.2	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.4	134.0	140.1
Sweden	15.0	20.6	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	83.8	87.4	91.9	90.2	89.2	86.3	83.4	85.5
United Kingdom	9.8	14.1	59.0	92.9	100.1	100.8	99.7	102.9	105.5	108.2	112.7	116.2	114.5	117.2
Unit labor costs: U.S. dollar basis														
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	91.4
Canada	32.9	36.0	67.4	98.0	105.1	90.3	82.8	83.0	86.4	84.0	79.6	78.8	78.2	79.2
Japan	11.0	15.5	51.8	83.8	91.7	115.4	125.9	131.7	109.6	97.7	92.4	101.2	100.4	93.6
Belgium	19.4	27.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	98.4	81.2	79.9	77.6	66.8	67.0
Denmark	13.4	20.2	58.8	91.2	91.0	96.5	91.4	104.0	108.0	91.0	92.7	91.0	75.9	73.7
France	21.0	23.0	76.8	94.1	93.1	95.2	93.4	103.5	101.2	83.3	79.1	75.4	63.2	62.5
Germany	10.4	17.1	59.6	87.3	87.5	98.7	98.2	114.2	111.5	94.0	93.3	91.4	76.9	76.2
Italy	15.0	23.3	59.0	94.1	97.5	81.6	77.9	77.9	87.9	80.9	78.8	76.9	66.4	65.7
Netherlands	16.1	25.9	82.9	89.1	89.9	96.6	92.4	102.7	98.1	85.3	85.5	82.1	72.1	–
Norway	11.1	17.5	63.3	94.0	95.0	89.2	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	94.5	96.8
Sweden	16.9	23.1	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	63.2	71.3	79.8	68.8	65.3	60.8	53.0	48.2
United Kingdom	15.6	19.1	77.7	93.9	100.1	85.6	86.4	91.9	93.2	100.4	105.7	106.4	98.3	95.5

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

50. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]											
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]												
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]												
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining												
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction												
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:												
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:												
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:												
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing												
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:												
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	–
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:												
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:												
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:												
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:												
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fabricated metal products:												
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:												
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:												
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:												
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:												
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:												
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

50. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 workers[3]											
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]
Nondurable goods:												
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	–
Lost workday cases	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	–
Lost workdays	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food and kindred products:												
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3
Lost workdays	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobacco products:												
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1
Lost workdays	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile mill products:												
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:												
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1
Lost workday cases	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0
Lost workdays	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper and allied products:												
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4
Lost workdays	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing:												
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6
Lost workdays	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:												
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
Lost workdays	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:												
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Lost workdays	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:												
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8
Lost workdays	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leather and leather products:												
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0
Lost workday cases	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3
Lost workdays	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities												
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	–
Lost workday cases	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade												
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	–
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	–
Lost workdays	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade:												
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8
Lost workday cases	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	–
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade:												
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	–
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	–
Lost workdays	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9
Lost workday cases	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8
Lost workdays	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services												
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

Dash indicates data not available.

51. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2001

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1996-2000	2000[2]	2001[3]	
	Average	Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,094	5,920	5,900	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,573	2,517	43
Highway incident	1,408	1,365	1,404	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	696	723	12
Moving in same direction	117	136	142	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	243	256	4
Moving in intersection	151	154	137	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment	289	279	295	5
Noncollision incident	372	356	339	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	298	304	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	378	399	324	5
Overturned	212	213	157	3
Aircraft	263	280	247	4
Worker struck by a vehicle	376	370	383	6
Water vehicle incident	105	84	90	2
Railway	71	71	62	1
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	930	902	15
Homicides	766	677	639	11
Shooting	617	533	505	9
Stabbing	68	66	58	1
Other, including bombing	80	78	76	1
Self-inflicted injuries	216	221	228	4
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	1,006	962	16
Struck by object	567	571	553	9
Struck by falling object	364	357	343	6
Struck by flying object	57	61	60	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	294	266	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	157	144	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	123	122	2
Falls	714	734	808	14
Fall to lower level	636	659	698	12
Fall from ladder	106	110	122	2
Fall from roof	153	150	159	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	90	85	91	2
Fall on same level	55	56	84	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	481	499	8
Contact with electric current	290	256	285	5
Contact with overhead power lines	132	128	124	2
Contact with temperature extremes	40	29	35	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	100	96	2
Inhalation of substances	57	48	49	1
Oxygen deficiency	92	94	83	1
Drowning, submersion	73	75	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	177	188	3
Other events or exposures[4]	20	19	24	–

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

[2] The BLS news release issued Aug. 14, 2001, reported a total of 5,915 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2000. Since then, an additional five job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2000 to 5,920.

[3] Total excludes 2,886 work-related fatalities resulting from events of September 11.

[4] Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include sub-categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5 percent.

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